FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 AUGUST 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani's personal plane with its four crewmen landed in Baghdad 12 August, INA announced, adding that the crew is seeking asylum in Iraq. In military activity the same day, Iraqi aircraft bombed Sirri Island, around 1,000 km from Iraq in the southern Persian Gulf, according to a military communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio. The attack reportedly destroyed installations and oil reservoirs. Earlier, an Iranian surface-to-surface missile hit a refinery in Baghdad, IRNA reported, citing military spokesmen who added that the attack was in retaliation for recent Iraqi raids against civilian targets in Iran. An Iraqi military spokesman acknowledged the attack on Baghdad in a statement to Voice of the Masses radio, but maintained that the missile fell in "an unimportant area."

In activity the previous day, Iranian aircraft bombed an Iraqi garrison in Irbil, IRNA reported. However, an Armed Forces statement broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio countered that the Iranian plane was repulsed by Iraqi antiaircraft fire. Meanwhile, an Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA rejected an Iranian claim that a Mirage was downed during the 11 August raid against Isfahan. In the Gulf, a tanker flying the Greek flag was hit by a rocket fired from a helicopter east of Dubayy, Athens radio reported.

Lebanon

Christian Sector Situation — Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Samir Ja'ja' gave his view of the clashes in the Christian sector during a news conference broadcast by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, asserting that they were triggered by gunmen "motivated by a political objective that runs contrary to the current political line of the Lebanese Forces." He denied that the fighting was the result of opposition to the reorganization within the Lebanese Forces (LF) military apparatus, maintaining that most of the dissident gunmen were not LF personnel and were thus unaffected by the reorganization. Ja'ja' doubted whether his predecessor, Elie Hubayqah, was directly connected with the incidents, though he accused Hubayqah of trying to exploit them. As for the wounding of Fu'ad Abu Nadir, another former LF leader, Ja'ja' said the shooting was not an assassination attempt but an accident.

Meanwhile, Phalangist Party leader George Sa'adah expressed satisfaction with the "positive response" to the party's appeal for a cease-fire, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The Phalangist and LF leadership held a joint meeting at which agreement was reached to form a special committee to investigate the clashes, the radio said. The list of committee members provided by the radio included Marun Mash'alani, an LF official who has been associated with the opposition to Ja'ja'. A Beirut radio report on the situation in East Beirut said that Mash'alani's forces were "confronting" Ja'ja' supporters in the Al-Karantinah area, adding that Mash'alani is demanding Ja'ja's dismissal in favor of Fu'ad Abu Nadir.

Further Reportage on Israeli Raids — Seven people were killed and 10 others were injured in the 11 August Israeli air raids on Palestinian targets near Ba'labakk, according to Beirut radio. AFP reported that the casualties included Syrians, Pakistanis, and Bangladeshis. Although a Syrian military spokesman cited by Damascus radio claimed that Syrian air defenses "confronted" the Israeli planes, Jerusalem radio said the Syrians did not fire missiles from the SA-2 batteries deployed on the Syrian side of the Lebanese border. In another development, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio asserted that 20 people were killed and 54 were wounded in the 10 August Israeli raid on Palestinian targets near Sidon.

Amal-UNIFIL Clashes — Amal Movement gunmen wounded 17 French UNIFIL soldiers, 7 of them seriously, after 2 Amal officials were killed by French soldiers at a roadblock near Tyre, according to UNIFIL spokesmen cited by Voice of Lebanon radio. The two Amal men were shot while attempting to cross the roadblock without being searched, and Amal gunmen responded by shelling French positions in the area. Clashes continued 12 August despite a cease-fire announcement following contacts between Amal and UNIFIL officials, the radio reported.

Tunisia

A presidential statement broadcast by Tunis radio announced the divorce of President Habib Bourguiba from his wife, Wasila. Mrs Bourguiba was divorced because of the "harm" she caused, the statement said, adding that her "announcements and stands" violated the Constitution and were made without informing the president or asking his permission.

Sudan

Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and his Soviet counterpart Nikolay Ryzhkov stressed that the current talks in Moscow between the two would give a fresh impetus to Soviet-Sudanese relations, TASS reported.

In the south, over 220 government troops were killed in recent fighting in the Bentiu and Renk areas, the clandestine SPLA radio claimed.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 155 *12 August 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Palestinians React to Unity Talks in Soviet Union ..... A 1
PLO Spokesman Announces Agreement *[QNA]* ..... A 1
Mahmud 'Abbas: PNC To Convene *[Sanaa VOP]* ..... A 1
Radio Cites DFLP Statement *[Monte Carlo]* ..... A 1
Hawatimah: Fatah To End Amman Accord *[Monte Carlo]* ..... A 1
Al-Wazir on PLO Dissension, Return to Lebanon *[WAKH]* ..... A 1
PLO Spokesman Criticizes Syrian Stands *[Dubayy AL-BAYAN 6 Aug]* ..... A 2
Milhim Denies Statement on Plan for W. Bank Mayors *[Voice of PLO]* ..... A 2
PNSF Criticizes 'Arafat Statement on Beirut Camps *[SANA]* ..... A 3
PLO Radio Criticizes West Bank Development Plan *[Voice of PLO]* ..... A 3
PLO Claims Responsibility for Gush 'Ezyon Bombing *[Voice of PLO]* ..... A 4

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Deputy Premier Assesses Soviet-Israeli Contacts *[AL-ANBA' 8 Aug]* ..... C 1
Oil Cuts To Be Made From Refinery Quotas ..... C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Ziaul Haq Arrives in Jeddah ..... C 1
Fahd Meets With Tunisian Foreign Minister *[Tunis]* ..... C 1

UAE

Oil Minister Comments on OPEC Conference ..... C 1
Further Comments on Agreement, Prices *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 11 Aug]* ..... C 1

YAR

Official Support for Iraqi Peace Effort ..... C 2

EGYPT

Reportage on Continuing Tabah Talks With Israel ..... D 1
'Abd al-Majid, Israeli Envoy Talk ..... D 1
MENA Cites AL-AHRAM on Nominees *[12 Aug]* ..... D 1
INA Reports on Iraqi Military Delegation in Cairo ..... D 1
Arrive 11 Aug *[INA]* ..... D 1
Talks Begin *[INA]* ..... D 1
Sudan's Attorney General Arrives in Cairo 11 Aug ..... D 1
Lutfi Meets With Sudanese Democratic Unionist Leader ..... D 1
Lutfi Says Jordan Paper Misquoted Camp David Remarks ..... D 2
Egyptian Trade Union Invited to USSR 'Next April' ..... D 2

IRAQ

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran ..... E 1
INA Denies Plane Downed ..... E 1

Communique No 2,322 ..... E 1
Iranian Missile Hits Baghdad ..... E 1
Communique No 2,323 ..... E 1
Monte Carlo Cites Lloyds on Tankers ..... E 2
Hashemi-Rafsanjani's Plane Lands; Pilot Defects ..... E 2
Hashemi-Rafsanjani Not on Plane *[KUNA]* ..... E 2

JORDAN

Husayn Leaves for Abu Dhabi on 'Working Visit' ..... F 1
AL-MAJALLAH: Al-Masri on Relations With Iran, Syria *[London 6-12 Aug]* ..... F 1

LEBANON

'Text' of Islamic Jihad Response to Shultz Statement *[AL-NAHAR 10 Aug]* ..... G 1
Interior Minister Clarifies Hostage Statement *[AL-NAHAR 9 Aug]* ..... G 1
Fighting Erupts Between French UNIFIL, Amal Forces *[VOL]* ..... G 2
Clashes Continue *[VOL]* ..... G 2
Wounded Evacuated; Amal Comments ..... G 2
Samir Ja'ja' Holds News Conference *[RFL]* ..... G 3
Phalangist Leader Comments on E. Beirut Fighting *[VOL]* ..... G 5
Joint Committee To Investigate Clashes *[VOL]* ..... G 6
Explosion Wounds Four in West Beirut 12 Aug *[RFL]* ..... G 6
Voice of PLO on Israeli Raid on South ..... G 6
Organization Threatens French, Italian Interests *[AL-SAFIR 11 Aug]* ..... G 6

SYRIA

Al-Asad Confers With Arab Trade Unionists ..... H 1
Indian Official Visits, Meets With Khaddam ..... H 1
Meets With Al-Asad ..... H 1
U.S. Treatment of Egypt 'Humiliating' ..... H 1

ISRAEL

Reportage on Continuing Tabah Talks With Egypt ..... I 1
Shamir: Issues Outstanding ..... I 1
Tamir Comments ..... I 1
Likud Delay 'Would Provoke Crisis' ..... I 2
Mrs Shamir Invited on 'Official Visit' to Bulgaria ..... I 2
Cameroon on 'Brink' of Restoring Diplomatic Ties ..... I 2
To End 19-year Rift *[MA'ARIV 11 Aug]* ..... I 2
Foreign Ministry Confirms Contacts *[DAVAR 12 Aug]* ..... I 3
Cameroon Abandons Plan *['AL HAMISHAR 12 Aug]* ..... I 3
7 Shin Bet Members Submit Pardon Requests to Herzog ..... I 3
Poll Shows 'Decisive' Majority Favors Rotation *[HA'ARETZ 11 Aug]* ..... I 3
U.S. Recommendations on Economic Matters Accepted *[MA'ARIV 12 Aug]* ..... I 3
2 Soviet Spy Ships Anchored Off Israeli Coast ..... I 4
Katyushas Land in Galilee; No Injuries, Damage ..... I 4
More on Air Force Attacks in Lebanon ..... I 4
Terrorist Bases Targeted ..... I 4
Comment on Nonuse of Syrian Missiles ..... I 4
Contacts Resume With Potential Arab W. Bank Mayors ..... I 4
AL-FAJR Assails Law on Contacts With PLO *[7 Aug]* ..... I 5
AL-FAJR: Peres, Reagan 'Must Talk' to PLO *[8 Aug]* ..... I 5
Economic Plan With Shi'ites in S. Lebanon Considered *[HA'ARETZ 11 Aug]* ..... I 5

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Four African Leaders Meet in Ivory Coast ..... P 1
Mobutu Arrives in Yamoussoukro *[Abidjan]* ..... P 1

Presidents Eyadema, Bongo Arrive *[Abidjan]* ..... P 1
Mini-Summit Ends *[Abidjan]* ..... P 1

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Libyan Ad Protests Terrorist Accusations *[Vienna BEUE AZ 9 Aug]* ..... Q 1
Terrorist Role in Cyprus Refuted ..... Q 1
Egyptian 'Repressive Machinery' Reacting to Nasirites ..... Q 1
Bush Tour Aims To Consolidate 'Zionist Presence' ..... Q 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Visits Agricultural Project ..... Q 2

MOROCCO

King Hassan Receives UAE Envoy ..... Q 2
Minister Returns From Trade Talks in USSR ..... Q 2

SUDAN

Libyan Troop Buildup 'Complicating Relations' *[AFP]* ..... Q 2
Regional Governor Urges SPLA To End Military Action ..... Q 3
SPLA Radio Reports 140 Government Soldiers Killed ..... Q 3
National Alliance Praises Talks With SPLM ..... Q 3
Upper Nile Region Police Chief Shot Dead ..... Q 3

TUNISIA

Bourguiba's Divorce Decree Announced ..... Q 3

WEST AFRICA

SIERRA LEONE

President Momoh Expels 2 Middle East Nationals ..... T 1

TOGO

Nine Arrested in Plot To Blow Up U.S. Embassy *[AFP]* ..... T 1
Explosives Said Supplied by Libya *[AFP]* ..... T 1

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

UNITA Reports Attack on Cuito Cuanavale *[KUP]* ..... U 1
Communique Reports RSA 11 August Attack ..... U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

National Party Congress To Be Held in Durban ..... U 1
Botha To Speak *[Umtata]* ..... U 2
Botha May Declare Martial Law *[Umtata]* ..... U 2
PFP Leader Calls for Leadership on Sanctions ..... U 2
SADF Refuses Comment on Angolan Attack Claims ..... U 3
Reaction to Durban Supreme Court Ruling ..... U 3
Tsenoli Released After Ruling ..... U 3
Tsenoli on State of Emergency ..... U 4
Police Ban UDF Rally Planned for 13 August *[Umtata]* ..... U 4
PFP Claims Over 100 Disappear in Worcester *[BBC]* ..... U 4
PFP Says As Many As 1,200 Detained ..... U 5

Government Plans To Repatriate Illegal Workers ..... U 5
Families in Arrears on Rent To Be Evicted ..... U 5
WEEKLY MAIL Carries 'Apartheid Barometer' *[1-7 Aug]* ..... U 6
Official Says Emergency Goal Attained ..... U 7
Bureau for Information Reviews Unrest Damage ..... U 7
Bureau for Information Releases Unrest Reports ..... U 8
7 August ..... U 8
12 August ..... U 8
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ..... U 8

ZAMBIA

5 Tourists Freed From House Arrest; 1 Held ..... U 14
Kaunda Denies Torture *[PANA]* ..... U 15
President Reiterates Call for Sanctions ..... U 15

Palestinians React to Unity Talks in Soviet Union

PLO Spokesman Announces Agreement

JN101121 Doha QNA in Arabic 0721 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Aug (QNA) — PLO Official Spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman has affirmed that the road is now clear for a dialogue among the Palestinian resistance factions in Algiers to achieve national unity following agreement among the five Palestinian factions on a political working paper.

In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Ittihad* issued here today, the Palestinian official explained that the Algiers dialogue will be followed with a call for a new PNC session in which the DFLP, the Communist Party, the Arab Liberation Front, the Palestinian Liberation Front, in addition to Fatah and the independents [al-mustaqillin] would participate.

The Palestinian official stated that heading the topics agreed upon by the Palestinian factions in the working paper are escalating armed struggle and resistance actions inside the occupied territory; entrenching the unity of Palestinian masses inside the occupied territory and rallying around the national objectives of the Palestinian people and around the PLO; and calling on all Palestinian factions recognized by the PNC to return to the PLO Executive Committee and to lead the national Palestinian action.

Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman praised Egypt's position toward the Palestine question and said: We have clear political agreements with Egypt in light of Cairo's declared policy which is based on rejecting the resumption of autonomy as part of Camp David, in addition to Cairo's commitment to the Rabat resolutions which consider the PLO the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. [sentence as received] He expressed the PLO's hope that Egypt would play a practical role in foiling the autonomy scheme which Egypt refuses to take part in.

Mahmud 'Abbas: PNC To Convene

JN101759 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] PLO Executive Committee member Brother Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas] announced that during their recent direct dialogue the disputing Palestinian factions agreed that the current stage is very grave and requires quick action to achieve Palestinian unity.

In a statement to the press published in Kuwait today, Abu Mazin said that the Palestinian delegation which he headed during a visit to Moscow briefed the Soviet officials on the outcome of this dialogue and agreed to the idea of convening a new PNC session. He also affirmed that the PLO is being exposed to violent onslaughts from its enemies with the aim of finding alternatives to the PLO and voiced the PLO's support for a Soviet proposal to convene an effective international conference attended by all the concerned parties, including the PLO, in order to solve the Middle East problem.

Radio Cites DFLP Statement

JN080924 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] The DFLP has issued a statement calling the Palestinian meeting held in Moscow, attended by representatives of the Fatah movement, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party, an exceptional event and a first step toward restoring PLO unity. The statement noted that the three Palestinian sides voiced their readiness to cancel and end all agreements and political steps, especially the Amman agreement, which had been bones of contention among the Palestinian forces in order to unify Palestinian ranks on the basis of consensus. The DFLP said the Fatah movement's representative said the Amman agreement will not be an obstacle to restoring PLO unity.

Hawatimah: Fatah To End Amman Accord

JN110640 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah has told AFP that the Fatah Central Committee has pledged to renounce the Amman agreement, adding that this pledge was reiterated during talks held by a Fatah representative and representatives of the DFLP, the Palestinian Communist Party, and some Soviet representatives in Moscow last week. Hawatimah regarded the Fatah representative's pledge as a turning point in the Fatah Movement's policy and said that the coming days are expected to prove this, as he put it.

Al-Wazir on PLO Dissension, Return to Lebanon

LD091127 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0800 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Aug (WAKH) — The deputy commander in chief of the Palestine Revolution Forces, Khalil al-Wazir (alias Abu Jihad), has affirmed that the attempt to foster a split between the PLO and its leaders is a plan aimed at breaking up the Palestinian ranks which are in need of solidarity now more than ever to confront the Zionist enemy.

In a statement published in the UAE newspaper *Al-Ittihad* today, he said that the PLO will continue its political and diplomatic activity in the international arena in addition to escalating the fidayeen action inside the occupied territory during the coming stage.

Abu Jihad said that the objective of the enemies of the Palestine people, headed by the United States and Israel, is to work constantly to get rid of the PLO, which they see as an obstacle in the way of their attempts to impose the imperialist schemes which are directed against the Palestinian people and the Arab region. He pointed out that the American designs have failed in the face of the strong willpower and steadfastness of the Palestinian people.

The Palestinian official affirmed the PLO's anxiousness to restore the unity of the various groups of the Palestine resistance, ponting out that the Palestinian people in all areas where they are present, inside and outside the occupied territory, constantly

express the unity of their adherence to the PLO. For this reason, he said, we constantly affirm that the Palestinian people are united in the face of the challenges and they reject all schemes and are anxious to preserve the symbol of this struggle.

Abu Jihad strongly denied the existence of any differences within the Fatah Central Committee and affirmed its constant work for the realization of Palestinian unity through agreement with the various Palestinian factions on a political program as a minimum requirement.

[Kuwait KUNA in Arabic at 0731 GMT on 9 August datelined Abu Dhabi, transmits the above report and adds the following:

"Abu Jihad pointed out that in the forefront of the obstacles to responding to the Algerian initiative to achieve Palestinian unity is the attitude of the Salvation Front in Damascus.

"He disclosed that Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam had caused members of the Salvation Front to declare a plan for a new transitional leadership for the PLO as an alternative to the legitimate organization which leads the Palestinian struggle.

"Abu Jihad spoke also of the PLO's anxiousness to preserve the unity, security, and safety of Lebanon and to establish normal relations with all parties for the good of Palestine and Lebanon alike. He added that the return of some Palestinian fighters to Lebanon is intended to protect the camps from the constant storming operations. Furthermore, these returning fighters were born in these camps."]

PLO Spokesman Criticizes Syrian Stands

JN080959 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 6 Aug 86 pp 1, 16

[By Fathi al-Barqawi in Tunis]

[Text] Official PLO Spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman has confirmed *Al-Bayan's* report on attempts currently being made to improve Palestinian-Syrian relations. He pointed out that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's expected visit to Algeria will witness a new Algerian attempt in this regard.

On the possibility of holding a conference for countries of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, 'Abd al-Rahman disclosed that Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam telephoned Algerian Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi in this respect, but the latter replied by saying the Algerian people forgot about this a long time ago. Ibrahimi wondered about the Syrian stand toward PLO participation [in the aforementioned conference], being a member just like the rest.

Pointing to recent Palestinian stands to establish better relations with Syria, particularly a statement by Fatah Central Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas, Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman said despite positive stands expressed by the PLO since the Central Council meeting in Baghdad at the beginning of this year, the Syrian leadership still pursues the same policy toward the PLO and its unity. He asserted that so far no positive development or stand has appeared in Syrian policies. He revealed several Palestinians are still imprisoned in Syrian jails, including Abu al-Fath [Mustafa Dhiyab], Fatah's military official in Lebanon; Raji al-Najmi, Fatah's organizational official in Lebanon; Lieutenant Colonel Samih, commander of the Shatila camp during the first camps war; Tawfiq Tirwai, a security official; and Lieutenant Colonel Kayri al-Haj, one of the commanders of the Burj al-Barajinah camp who was arrested through blackmail after his son was kidnapped and threatened with death.

The PLO spokesman said U.S. Vice President George Bush's visit to the region achieved nothing and the results realized with officials in the countries visited represent a great scandal for U.S. policy in the Middle East. These results are also a slap to those who still wager on U.S. solutions to Middle East problems. He pointed out this visit is merely a propaganda campaign to support Bush in the forthcoming U.S. election.

'Abd al-Rahman explained that statements made by Jordanian officials after Bush's visit meant they dissociated themselves from involvement in the so-called self-rule. He described the U.S., Israeli, and Jordanian statements on development in the West Bank and Gaza Strip as a new strike at the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state, as he put it.

On Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i's statements which stressed the Palestinians' right to self-determination and which continued to regard the PLO as a legitimate representative of the Palestinians, 'Abd al-Rahman said these statements are only verbal stands lacking seriousness and credibility. He pointed out the Jordanian steps taken on the ground pave the way for Jordan to enter into the deal of self-rule, as he put it.

Milhim Denies Statement on Plan for W. Bank Mayors

JN091827 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] In an exclusive statement to our radio, PLO Executive Committee member Brother Muhammad Milhim denied reports attributed to him regarding the appointment of Palestinian mayors in the occupied homeland and autonomy rule. Brother Muhammad Milhim affirmed that the PLO's stand toward these issues is firm, has not changed, and will continue to be firm regarding rejecting the so-called autonomy rule and the appointment of mayors loyal to the occupation authorities.

Milhim stressed that the PLO's commitment to the basic Palestinian principles is strong and that the PLO will not go back on the right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state. He said that there is no alternative to an international conference attended by the five permanent UN Security Council member-states with the participation of all the parties to the conflict, including the PLO in its capacity as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, as the only framework for a just solution.

PNSF Criticizes 'Arafat Statement on Beirut Camps

JN101618 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1335 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Beirut, 10 Aug (SANA) — The Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] has denounced the statements made by Yasir 'Arafat and his clique on the situation in the Beirut camps and affirmed that the statements are an exposed attempt to capitalize on the Palestinian masses in order to serve their suspect political aims.

In a statement distributed here today, the front said that 'Arafat and his clique have continued to make statements on the situation in the Beirut camps since the recent Damascus agreement. However, we in the PNSF Command assert that matters have been proceeding positively following the practical implementation of the Damascus agreement and following the role of fraternal Syria in supervising and participating in its implementation.

In its statement, the PNSF views 'Arafat's begging for forces to protect the camps as slander and the usual attempt to distort facts at a time when the camps' masses are expressing their great satisfaction with the security plan and its positive results. The command said that 'Arafat, who is deeply involved in settlements, will not benefit from the statements in view of the Palestinian masses' insistence upon continuing steps to implement the security plan, stressing the importance of the national Lebanese-Palestinian-Syrian alliance.

The PNSF Command affirmed that since the recent Damascus agreement, which was concluded under the patronage of fraternal Syria, the situation has gradually begun to improve. The front stressed the importance of the alliance with the Amal Movement, the Lebanese national forces, and the Lebanese masses.

Concluding its statement, the front said that the Syrian role in the security plan stems from a pan-Arab view toward the Lebanese-Palestinian national cause and that this role has a great importance in halting the incidents and returning the situation back to normal.

PLO Radio Criticizes West Bank Development Plan

JN112036 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1647 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brothers: "With Our People in the Occupied Territory" is the name of the program Jordanian television beams to our kinfolk and sons in the occupied Palestinian land. The purpose of this program is to explain the so-called development plan for the occupied territories. In the first episode of this program, it was announced through an interview with Marwan Dudin, [Jordanian] minister of occupied territories affairs, that grants and scholarships have been earmarked in Jordanian universities for outstanding students and that assistance will be provided to some municipalities, in addition to the building of a hospital in Hebron with a capacity of 200 beds.

Of course no one forgets that the so-called development plan in the occupied territories is the bribe the U.S. White House is offering in implementation of Uncle Sam's well-known formula for transforming the daily concerns of our Palestinian people in the occupied territories into concerns dealing with daily livelihood to prevent them from enrolling in the Palestinian march of national liberation and rejecting and confronting the continued Zionist occupation of Palestine. In other words, Washington wants to buy the Palestinian national identity with cheap material enticements.

One of the surprises in the first episode of this program is the farcical presentation of the so-called development plan and the review of the enticements which deal only with the allocation of grants and scholarships to outstanding students only, assistance to some muncipalities, and the building of a hospital. If this is the essence of the plan, we wonder how the development plan can proceed?

We would like to ask the following question: If this is the essence of the plan, highlighted in the first spisode, then what will be offered in coming episodes? However, the more important question is why did Jordanian universities close their doors to outstanding Palestinian students before the submission of the U.S. plan for development? Why were impossible conditions put to Palestinian students who wish to enter these universities, despite the fact they will be paying their tuition expenses?

Ordinary citizens wonder about all this. The answer is very clear. According to the U.S. scenario, this poor production is in line with the deteriorating Arab state of affairs, where the homeland and national identity have become matters subject to the cheap concepts of traders, contractors, and brokers. We would like to affirm that the game is exposed and that our steadfast and militant masses in the occupied homeland, who refuse to be included in the U.S. and Zionist balance of trade, also refuse to deal with petty brokers. They will not accept anything other than an independent Palestinian state under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

Our masses will not be much harmed if they lose a handful of student grants, they who have succeeded in having the highest rate of educated people in the world despite the harsh and difficult circumstances they have experienced. Our masses will also not be harmed if a hospital is not built in Hebron or any other place, though such things are very vital and important to a people who are suffering deprivation under the yoke of the hateful occupation. This is so because our masses are well aware from their experience with their enemies that the hand which brandishes the sword over their heads cannot, in any case whatsoever, heal their wounds.

The masses in the occupied territories have rejected the autonomy conspiracy under whatever title it takes place. Any development plan in the occupied homeland which is formulated with good intentions must take place in coordination with the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. The Palestinian people will never allow this plan to be the poisoned bait that liquidates Palestinian national identity.

PLO Claims Responsibility for Gush 'Ezyon Bombing
JN111823 Bagdhad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces has stated the following:

In accordance with instructions, the Sa'd Sayil martyr group planted timebombs in the main station for transporting Zionist soldiers in the Gush 'Ezyon settlement in Hebron in the occupied West Bank.

After carrying out their duty, the group left the scene of operation with success. The explosion of the Palestinian bombs yesterday heavily damaged the station, destroyed or set on fire several Zionist military buses, and killed or wounded a large number of Zionist soldiers.

Enemy forces rushed to the area, besieged it, sealed off all entrances leading to it, and embarked on search and arrest campaigns against Palestinian citizens under the pretext of involvement in the operation. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces

The military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution forces has also stated the following:

One of our combat groups operating in the occupied homeland planted incendiary timebombs in a Zionist bus station in the (?'Ofra) settlement, near the old Jerusalem road in the occupied West Bank. The explosion of the bombs yesterday destroyed several buses, set the station on fire, and killed or wounded a large number of Zionist people. Zionist enemy forces besieged the area and embarked on search and arrest campaigns against Palestinian citizens under the pretext of involvement in the oepration. Our combat group, after carrying out the task with which it was entrusted, safely returned to base. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces

KUWAIT

Deputy Premier Assesses Soviet-Israeli Contacts

LD111359 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1312 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 11 Aug (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, said today that the superpowers are more concerned with their own interests than with matters concerning other countries.

Answering a question on Soviet-Israeli contacts and the expected meeting between both parties in Helsinki on 17 August, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad told KUNA and the Kuwaiti *Al-Sivasah*paper that "the superpowers have their own interests and they are not as interested in our issues as they are in their own."

He pointed out: "We hope that the exchange will be within the limits which have been announced." [passage omitted]

Oil Cuts To Be Made From Refinery Quotas

JN091855 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 8 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah met with officials of the Kuwaiti Oil Corporation yesterday. He discussed with them the marketing policy Kuwait will adopt in the forthcoming phase in view of the statement issued by the government on the basis of which Kuwait accepted the sacrifice of the reduction in its oil production by approximately 45 percent during the next 2 months.

Al-Anba' has learned that the cuts will be made from the shares which were obtained by the oil refineries until it is actually confirmed that the rest of the OPEC states are committed to the Geneva agreement, which fixed a production ceiling of 16 million barrels per day for all members. In the event it is confirmed that any OPEC state has increased its scheduled quota, then Kuwait will dissociate itself from the decision on oil cuts and will once again return to its previous production.

SAUDI ARABIA

Ziaul Haq Arrives in Jeddah

LD082109 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] This evening Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq arrived in Jeddah.

He was received at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of Mecca; Shaykh 'Abd al-Rahman al-Sudayri, district officer of Jeddah; 'Abd al-'Aziz Jekhdar, chief of protocol in Jeddah; and a number of officials.

Fahd Meets With Tunisian Foreign Minister

LD111728 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Beji Caid Essebsi, minister of foreign affairs and head of the official delegation of the Tunisian pilgrims, met in Jeddah yesterday evening the Saudi sovereign, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The meeting was attended by Kacem Bousnina, Tunisian ambassador to Saudi Arabia and the members of the official delegation of Tunisian pilgrims. [passage omitted]

UAE

Oil Minister Comments on OPEC Conference

JN071621 Manama WAKH in English 1516 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Aug 7 (GNA) — UAE Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Dr. Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah has expressed his satisfaction over the decisions reached by OPEC oil ministers at their extraordinary meeting held in Geneva between July 27 and August 5.

Al-'Utaybah told WAM on his arrival the "positive results" of the conferences outcome have already surfaced represented by the rise of oil prices.

He hailed the role played by the United Arab Emirates, under the directives of President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al-Nuhayyan, in preserving the oil market and getting the just price for its crude oil. He also pointed to the UAE's role in attaining a reasonable share for OPEC in the oil market.

"The decisions adopted by the conference will put all member states to the difficult test of showing how serious they are in commitment to these crucial decisions," Al-'Utaybah said.

He also urged the non-OPEC oil producers to "contribute in supporting the OPEC decision, by reducing production."

"The next few days will show the credibility of oil producers and their commitment in helping to overcome the oil glut and returning the equilibrium to the oil market to enable prices to return to their reasonable levels," he said.

Al-'Utaybah returned home this morning after heading the UAE delegation to the Geneva conference.

Further Comments on Agreement, Prices

PM111545 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 11 Aug 86 p 1

[Wahib Muhammad Ghurab report from Geneva on interview with Oil Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah]

[Excerpts] UAE Oil Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah said that the agreement approved by OPEC at its meeting last week was a necessary step resulting from the situation that prevailed in the market.

In an exclusive statement to *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* Al-'Utaybah said that it would have been quite difficult to reach an agreement if it were not for Saudi Arabia's role. We must point here to its positive role because, thanks to the new ideas put forth by the Saudi monarch, we were able to achieve progress in our task, he said.

He said that the best evidence of the role King Fahd played in bringing the conference to a successful conclusion was his country's acceptance of a major reduction in its production. The return to the previosly abandoned quota system represents yet another sacrifice by Saudi Arabia.

Al-'Utaybah said that King Fahd's ideas on the question of prices and the need to return to a fixed price is a new proposal worthy of consideration. We hope to be able to study it during the coming months and to put it into effect. [passage omitted]

Al-'Utaybah said that oil prices could rise to an average of 20 dollars [per barrel] in the coming days as a result of OPEC's decision to reduce its production.

He said that it is possible to continue operating under the present quota agreement if the countries are unable to reach an agreement on quotas. This question will be on the agenda of the extraordinary conference to be held in October. In that case, he said, each countries views regarding its quota will be examined in order to establish a flexible ceiling consistent with the markent situation.

Al-'Utaybah added: Certain people thought that the Gulf countries were responsible for what happened to the oil mark[illegible] and inside OPEC, but following the announcement of the agreement the contrary was proved. The Gulf countries have borne the major burden in the past and at the recent OPEC meeting they once again proved that they make sacrifices for the sake of the market's stability and for the sake of increasing prices to acceptable levels.

He described OPEC's step to reduce production as a bold step that will lead to market change in the opposite direction, that is, from deterioration to improvement.

YAR

Official Support for Iraqi Peace Effort

JN091954 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] An official Foreign Ministry spokesman has announced the following:

While following developments in the Iraq-Iran war with deep concern, the YAR supports the new initiative, launched by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, to end the war embodied in the open letter addressed to the Iranian Government.This initiative represents sound tackling of the conflicts involved in this war, and is designed to achieve a just, durable solution between the neighboring countries. The YAR appreciates Iraq's stance, its positive response to all the calls — including the Islamic and international endeavors — to end the bloodshed caused by this no-win war, and its continuous readiness to participate in negotiations to resolve the dispute in an honorable way that preserves the legitimate rights of the two sides. We again urge the Islamic Republic of Iran to sincerely respond to this initiative and to all of the sincere efforts designed to end the war, to end the bloodshed, and to preserve the resources and the capabilities of the two countries so that all of this can be directed against Zionism, the real enemy of the Islamic nation.

The YAR also expresses its profound concern and regret over the reports disseminated regarding large-scale Iranian preparations to launch a new offensive against Iraqi territories. The YAR reaffirms that continued Iranian insistence upon continuing its aggression against Iraqi territories requires all Arab countries to commit themselves to the text of the joint Arab defense pact and to stand up alongside fraternal Iraq in its defense of its sovereignty and territories.

Reportage on Continuing Tabah Talks With Israel

'Abd al-Majid, Israeli Envoy Talk

NC111305 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister met with the Israeli ambassador in Cairo today. They discussed the results of the most recent round of the Tabah talks held between Egypt and Israel in Cairo with U.S. participation. They also discussed preparations for a new round of talks scheduled to begin in Israel tomorrow. This round will seek to complete the drafting of the arbitral compromis agreement on Tabah before submitting it to the governments of the two countries for approval.

MENA Cites AL-AHRAM on Nominees

NC120818 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0705 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Aug (MENA) — The *Al-Ahram* newspaper today reports that Egypt has nominated Dr Hamid Sultan, professor of law at Cairo University, as its representative in the arbitration process with Israel over Tabah. For its part, Israel has nominated Mrs Ruth Lapidot, formerly a legal adviser at the Israeli Foreign Ministry.

The paper also carries the comments which Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah negotiations, made on the situation following the statement issued by Egypt and Israel at the conclusion of preparatory work on the arbitral compromis agreement. *Al-Ahram* cites Dr al-'Arabi as saying: The draft agreement has confirmed the Egyptian view that this dispute is not about international borders or inviolable Egyptian territory; it is a dispute over the definition of border markers.

The head of the Egyptian delegation added: The second important point is that it was possible to agree on arrangements for the Multinational Forces in the Sinai to enter into Tabah and remain there throughout the arbitration period. Israel's refusal made these arrangements difficult to achieve for 4 and 1/2 years.

Al-Ahram reports that aerial photos of the border sites will be taken during the next round, and markers will be set on a separate map. New names of international arbitrators will also be proposed at this time in view of Egypt's refusal to accept those who have already been suggested.

INA Reports on Iraqi Military Delegation in Cairo

Arrive 11 Aug

JN111015 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0945 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (INA) — Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Iraqi Armed Forces and minister of defense, arrived here this morning leading a military delegation on a visit to Egypt lasting several days. Gen Khayrallah was accorded an official reception. Leading those who received him were Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, and senior officers of the Egyptian Armed Forces.

Khayrallah told the INA correspondent in Cairo that his visit to Egypt is within the framework of the strong, fraternal relations between the two countries. He described the visit as a good opportunity to express our great love for our Egyptian brothers — leadership and people. He expressed his appreciation for Egypt's support for Iraq in its legitimate and just defense of its territory and to stop the Iranian aggression on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland.

Talks Begin

JN111026 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0958 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (INA) — Military talks between Iraq and Egypt began here a short while ago. Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Iraqi Armed Forces and minister of defense, led the Iraqi side, and Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Egyptian deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, led the Egyptian side.

The talks dealt with ways to strengthen fraternal relations, particularly in the military field, to contribute to promoting military cooperation between the two countries.

Sudan's Attorney General Arrives in Cairo 11 Aug

NC110907 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0855 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (MENA) — Sudan's attorney general 'Abd al-Mahmud al-Haj Salih, accompanied by 'Abdallah al-Hasan, doyen of Sudanese lawyers, arrived in Cairo this morning on a 3-day visit to Egypt.

Lutfi Meets With Sudanese Democratic Unionist Leader

NC111624 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi met today with Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, leader of Sudan's Democratic Unionist Party. They reviewed the fraternal relations that exist between the two countries in all fields. They also exchanged views on matters of interest to both countries in light of the historical ties between them.

Al-Mirghani voiced the Sudanese people's appreciation of Egypt's contribution to scientific and cultral cooperation between the two countries. He noted that Egypt provides a sufficient number of places in its educational institutions for Sudanese students.

For his part Dr Lutfi stressed the need for continued efforts to boost fraternal cooperation between the two countries.

The meeting was attended by Muhammad Tawfiq, the Sudanese minister of culture and information; Mahmud al-Fadli, the Democratic Unionist Party's information secretary; and Shaykh

'Abd al-Jabbar al-Mubarak, secretary general of the Sudanese Islamic League.

Lutfi Says Jordan Paper Misquoted Camp David Remarks

NC111343 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1305 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi said today that the Jordanian paper (*?Sawt Al-Sha'b*) had misquoted his remarks on the Camp David accords. Reports of these remarks by some news agencies were therefore misleading, he stated.

Dr Lutfi said that he merely told the paper that the Camp David accords are still standing because Egypt consistently fulfills its international obligations and respects the agreements which it signs. Egypt is seeking a comprehensive, just, and lasting Middle East peace that will help bring stability to the region.

The paper had cited Dr Lutfi as saying that the Camp David agreement is over [qad intahat], having served its purpose.

Egyptian Trade Union Invited to USSR 'Next April'

NC111007 Cairo MENA in English 0945 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, Aug 11 (MENA) — A delegation of the Egyptian Trade Union of Workers in the field of petroleum leaves for Cyprus on August 23 for a few days' visit at the invitation of the Cypriot Trade Union.

On the other hand, the General Trade Union for Workers in the field of mining received an invitation from the Soviet Trade Union of Mining to host an Egyptian delegation next April. This invitation is the first to be received by an Egyptian trade union since 1972.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

INA Denies Plane Downed

JN111229 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Aug (INA) — Iraq today denied Iranian claims that an Iraqi plane was downed in the Esfahan area. A military spokesman told INA today that all the Iraqi fighter planes which carried out the raid on the Iranian oil refineries in the city of Esfahan returned safely to base. The spokesman said that the Iranian rulers insist on reiterating these silly lies which indicate their lowliness and their trifling with the Iranian people's minds. An Iraqi military communique stated that Iraqi war planes raided Esfahan oil refineries and the Montazeri power station earlier today.

Communique No 2,322

JN111645 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,322 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces are always prepared to effectively destroy the forces of evil and foil enemy intrigues.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our units in the I Army Corps northern sector pounded enemy positions and troop concentrations, killing six soldiers, wounding others, and destroying some infantry positions and two medium-caliber machine gun emplacements. One of our units in the V Army Corps northern sector seized one 106-mm gun and one radio set which the enemy abandoned in previous battles.

2. Two enemy soldiers were killed, another was taken prisoner, and one machine gun emplacement was destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector. One ammunition dump and one machine gun emplacement were destroyed and one 40-mm launcher and two Kalashnikov rifles were seized in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

3. Two enemy machine guns and four positions of various types were destroyed and one vehicle was set ablaze in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, and five Kalashnikov rifles and one light RPK machine gun were found in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

4. Our units on the VII Army Corps front effectively pounded enemy units opposite them, inflicting the following losses: A) one enemy soldier killed and another wounded; B) two vehicles loaded with ammunition destroyed and another damaged; C) three ammunition dumps set ablaze; D) four positions of various types destroyed and their occupants either killed or wounded; and E) one light-caliber launcher seized.

5. Some Iranian military personnel sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefront. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

6. The evil clique ruling in Iran finds no alternative to cowardly practices as a result of its failure before Iraq's brave soldiers on the battlefields. This clique's forces shelled Basra with long-range artillery, killing 1 civilian, injuring 11 others, including 3 children, demolishing 1 house, and damaging 7 other houses and 2 cars.

At 0626 [0226 GMT] today, an enemy plane penetrated our international border aiming at residential areas in the Bahlakah housing complex in the subdistrict of 'Ankawah in the Irbil Governorate. Our air defenses intercepted it and forced it to flee.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 August 1986

Iranian Missile Hits Baghdad

JN120854 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0813 GMT 12 Aug 86

[12 August unscheduled military announcement]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. At 0155 today [2155 GMT on 11 August], the enemy directed one of its missiles at Baghdad, a missile supplied to it by Zionism and its Arab-speaking agents. The missile fell in an unimportant area [mintaqatin ghayr mu'aththirah].

We announce to our great people, the Arab nation, world public opinion, and international organizations that the Iranian rulers' premediated insistence on hitting purely residential areas is a serious escalation of the conflict and its ramifications. This decidely proves that the Iranian rulers have not hidden their intentions to violate international law and the basic principles of human society.

We reiterate once again from a position of strength and capability that we possess the means and the effective destructive power to transform any Iranian area into rubble. The suspect Iranian rulers perhaps know this fact before others. However, as usual, these rulers are motivated by their criminal, murderous instincts and their failure to realize their aims, and not by their sense of responsibility toward their people.

The Iraqi Armed Forces at the appropriate time will take all the necessary measures that would ward off dangers to their civilian citizens and preserve for them their life, security, and property. Then the Khomeyniites will have nothing with which to stop God's punishment and the fire which we have prepared.

From God we seek and support.

[Dated] 12 August 1986

Communique No 2,323

JN121046 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1014 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,323 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 August 1986]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] On the wise instructions of our great leader, our brave pilots took off with their planes and at 1145 [0745 GMT]; they were flying over Sirri Island, which is 1,000 km away. Their bombs destroyed the remote island's installations and the oil reservoirs around them, transforming them into wreckage. The flames of Iraqi anger rose from them.

Having carried out their duties, giving a good example and lesson, our pilots returned to the homeland in God's care, carrying with them good tidings of victory to be received by the Iraqi people's chanting and songs.

On this occasion, we tell the Iranian rulers and all those who trade in the black market and those who cast their nets in stagnant waters that Iraq is capable of reaching all the targets along the Iranian coast and in all Iranian pumping areas. We are exercising our legitimate rights of promoting peace opportunities and warding off dangers from our people. We are reiterating our warning to those who heed it.

God bless our powerful Air Force, the pride of Iraq and the mainstay of Arabism — commanders, pilots, officers, and other ranks. God is great. Long live the people, long live the leader, long live the Army. Forward on the path of victory. God is our guide.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 August 1986

Monte Carlo Cites Lloyds on Tankers

JN121113 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] In London, Lloyds Insurance Company has said that Iraqi Air Force planes raided an Iranian oil port on Sirri Island today. Initial reports say that the Iraqi bombing hit two unidentified oil tankers.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani's Plane Lands; Pilot Defects

JN120917 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0902 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Aug (INA) — Iranian Parliament Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani's private plane with a four-person crew landed in Baghdad at noon today. The pilot of the private Falcon-20 civilian aircraft announced at a press conference that he and his companions have decided to flee from Iran and seek asylum in Iraq. The pilot's name is 'Ali Akbar Muhammadi and he is accompanied by two assistants and one engineer.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Not on Plane

LD120939 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0915 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Aug (KUNA) — The *Iraqi News Agency* has reported that the plane of Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the chairman of the Shura Council in Iran has landed today at Baghdad Airport with four people on board, but Hashemi-Rafsanjani was not among them.

Husayn Leaves for Abu Dhabi on 'Working Visit'

JN111442 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Amman, 11 Aug (PETRA) — His Majesty King Husayn left Amman for Abu Dhabi this afternoon on a working visit during which he will hold talks with UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan dealing with developments in the Arab region and bilateral relations. [passage omitted]

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan took the constitutional oath before His Majesty King Husayn and in the presence of the Cabinet as his majesty the king's regent during his absence from the homeland.

Accompanying his majesty on this visit are Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, and Chief Chamberlain His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd.

AL-MAJALLAH: Al-Masri on Relations With Iran, Syria

PM081458 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 6-12 Aug 86 pp 18,19

[Interview with Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri by Huda al-Murr in Amman; date not given]

[Text] Al-Murr: Recently King Husayn has been very active in the Arab arena. Do these activities have anything to do with an Arab summit or there is something else on the horizon?
Al-Masri: The question of a summit is postponed despite the persistent contacts that took place between the Arab countries through their foreign ministers between May and the end of June. These contacts have led to no positive results.

Al-Murr: What is the reason?
Al-Masri: Arab differences, the Iraq-Iran war, and the lack of common ground, as was the case at previous conferences.

Al-Murr: It was previously announced that a Syrian-Iraqi meeting would take place. Later many reasons were given for postponing it without the real reason being known. Is it possible to know the reason?
Al-Masri: Jordan's objective of bringing the two leaderships together is a sincere attempt to close the Arab ranks, support Iraq, and end the war. Everybody knows the history of relations between the two countries and the two parties. When King Husayn visited Baghdad and Damascus each of the leaderships explained its own views which King Husayn conveyed to the other leadership. Agreement was then reached on the meeting in question, but apparently certain overwhelming sensitivities prevented the meeting from taking place at the last moment. King Husayn will not stop at this; rather he will make further efforts to bring about a reconciliation. This was evident in his visit last week to both Baghdad and Damascus.

Al-Murr: Do you believe that there is a will for reconciliation on both sides or is it a matter of gaining time?
Al-Masri: As I have already explained, the meeting is in the interest of the Arab nation, and bringing it about would be a basic step toward restoring collective Arab action and overcoming the paralysis from which the nation is suffering. The same thing goes for Arab solidarity. Therefore, Syria is bound to be aware of all this, and it was on this basis that it accepted in principle holding the meeting the first time.

Al-Murr: Do you believe that Syria's reconciliation with Iraq would prompt it to abandon Iran?
Al-Masri: Nobody is claiming that changing the Syrian attitude would immediately and quickly bring an end to the war. But as a matter of principle support must be given to every Arab who is the target of a blatant aggression against his territory. Moreover, the restoration of Arab cohesion would constitute a factor exerting pressure on Iran and the rest of the countries that deal with it to get them to review their stands and revise their calculations. In the medium term and probably in the long term this reconciliation will be a positive factor.

Al-Murr: Will Syria's entry into the western part of Beirut lead to halting the Lebanese war?
Al-Masri: The situation in West Beirut has become intolerable; it is as if the area is ruled by the law of the jungle. The people of Beirut in particular and the Lebanese in general, I believe, want to get rid of this anomalous situation. Any person in such an intolerable situation that is threatening his life, his security, and his livelihood would immediately welcome any measure in which he sees his salvation and the restoration of safety and stability in his life. The Lebanese in general and the people of Beirut in particular have welcomed the Syrians on this basis.

Al-Murr: Can Jordanian-Syrian relations be regarded as 100 percent normal?
Al-Masri: Our relations with Syria are progressing continuously; they are normal on the political, commercial, and economic levels. All the obstacles between Jordan and Syria have been removed thanks to the Saudi Arabian Kingdom's efforts. Saudi Arabia has made and continues to make efforts [to improve relations] not only between Jordan and Syria but also at the level of the Arab nation and to clarify stands and restore cohesiveness to the Arab ranks. The Saudi Arabian Kingdom is well aware of the dangers threatening the Arab nation, and for this reason it is seeking to mend the rift among the Arab brothers.

Al-Murr: It is noted that your relations with the Soviet Union are continuously developing. Is this due to the new policy which Gorbachev is following or is it some kind of a counter to U.S. pressures on Jordan with regard to the question of arms deals?
Al-Masri: Our relations with the big powers are always good and consistent, including relations with the Soviet Union. This is not the first time that we have bought arms from the Soviet Union. There are intensive Jordanian-Soviet contacts. The specific answer to your question is that there is nothing new on this front. As for the question of arms from the United States, there is nothing more to be said about it and from now on Jordan will not submit new requests to the United States.

Al-Murr: Is the reason because the U.S. arms sales are conditional?
Al-Masri: Of course. Arms sales by the United States had been conditional. King Husayn has a well-known saying in this regard,

which is: "When arms arrive in Jordan they become Jordanian arms regardless of their source." The Soviet Union is aware of this fact and deals with us on this basis. The latest evidence of this is the recent statement issued in Moscow by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and French President Francois Mitterrand regarding an international conference. The statement, to which the Soviets are party, is a good and positive stand and coincides more than ever before with our views and stand on an international conference for solving the Palestinian problem.

Al-Murr: Is the United States asking for a price for the PLO's attendance [at an international conference]? Is it required that the PLO abandon all its trump cards before attending this conference?
Al-Masri: There is no price for that. It is a matter of persuasion. The Americans have come to understand that our viewpoint is correct and so they approved the PLO's attendance. If there is any price, it is to recognize Resolution 242 which Jordan accepted. Our viewpoint which we dicussed with the PLO in relation to accepting Resolution 242 does not weaken the PLO but rather strengthens its stand in attending the international conference.

Al-Murr: Do you believe that the United States will bring pressure to bear on Israel to accept an international conference with the PLO attending it? In other words, is the United States serious in what [it] is saying?
Al-Masri: We did not agree finally with the United States on details of the conference. Rather our agreement was on the principle of convening the conference. As for the details, they are still pending. Israel's approval is not our problem nor is it our concern. Rather, it is the problem and concern of the United States. During my talks with the Americans, I was able to come to the conclusion that whatever is acceptable to the United States will definitely be accepted by Israel.

Al-Murr: Do you not think that the U.S. acceptance is merely statements for public consumption, particularly if we look back at what happened in Britain when it refused to receive an official Jordanian-Palestinian delegation despite the fact that Thatcher's statements a few weeks earlier were positive toward the Palestinian people and their representatives?
Al-Masri: Britain did not refuse to receive the delegation; on the contrary, it welcomed the joint delegation and a date was fixed for receiving it had it not been for last minute developments that blocked the meeting completely. Obstacles appeared on the last day over the question of the statement to be issued after the meeting. Of course, it was the Palestinian side that rejected the statement, despite the fact that the statement was agreed on by all the parties prior the joint delegation's departure.

Al-Murr: What is the situation now with regard to the international conference and with whom will you go there? Will you represent the Palestinians?
Al-Masri: Nothing has changed in our policy in this regard. The solution lies in a genuine international conference to be attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council as well as Israel and the Arab sides concerned, by which we mean Jordan, Syria, Egypt, Lebanon, and the PLO.

Al-Murr: But Jordan has frozen its relations with the PLO after what King Husayn said at his press conference a few weeks ago.
Al-Masri: We will go to the conference only with the PLO.

Al-Murr: What if the [PLO] leadership remains as it is?
Al-Masri: Is the leadership only Yasir 'Arafat? Will the PLO come to an end should something happen to 'Arafat? The PLO is not tied to a single individual. At present there are no negotiations regarding convening an international conference, neither at an Arab level nor at an international level.

Al-Murr: Supposing there is an agreement on a conference, who will represent the PLO?
Al-Masri: This is a premature question.

Al-Murr: Do you not think that the policy of appointing independent mayors [from the West Bank] has collapsed following the assassination of Zafir al-Masri?
Al-Masri: Incidentally, the emergence of independent leaders is not a Jordanian novelty. Long before Zafir al-Masri was assassinated the West Bank people felt that to have Arab mayors is far better than having an Israeli officer at the head of every municipality. This feeling was even more acute in Nabulus because of the presence of a personality like Zafir al-Masri who would have enjoyed the support of all the West Bank inhabitants to be the head of the municipality. In fact, he did assume the mayorship and the West Bank population's great support for this step was evident to everybody. The people's feeling in other municipalities remained the same even after Zafir al-Masri's death. Why? Because the people are daily suffering from the presence of an Israeli officer at the head of the municipality. The people want their daily life to be managed regularly and want the man assuming this office to understand their needs and to meet them.

Al-Murr: You mean Jordan had nothing to do with that.
Al-Masri: It is true that Jordan asked certain personalities to seek to assume the mayorship of towns, but the desire for this was the West Bank people's. Once again I would say that the purpose of all this is to serve our kinfolk there, particularly since there is now a Jordanian development plan which we are seeking to implement. To implement this plan the funds to finance it should be spent through Arab persons and not Israelis. It will be impossible for Jordan if the plan is put into effect to deal with an Israeli officer. This is Jordan's principle and desire with regard to the appointment of mayors from the West Bank people.

Al-Murr: Do you believe that the plan has succeeded?
Al-Masri: Whether the plan to appoint Arab mayors will fail or succeed depends on the West Bank people. They are the ones capable of evaluating the situation; they are free and the choice in this matter is theirs. We can impose nothing on them; the decision is theirs, bearing in mind that the principal objective is to serve the West Bank community.

Al-Murr: Do you not regard this as some kind of normalization of relations?

Al-Masri: Normalization with whom? [The normalization of relations is] with the West Bank people and not with the occupation authorities.

Al-Murr: Does this not contribute to reviving the Israeli economy?

Al-Masri: Unfortunately the press understanding of this matter is wrong. The West Bank population is suffering serious hardships. There is nobody responsible for them in the true sense. As for the fear of reviving the Israeli economy, it is groundless because hundreds of millions of dollars from West Bank people working abroad are pouring into the West Bank, which lives on these funds. The question is: Do we have, in order not to revive the Israeli economy, to withhold livelihood from the West Bank population? Is this what is required? We hope that the aid to the West Bank will be looked on from the standpoint that it is for the steadfastness of the West Bank people on the Palestinian land. There are people there who are suffering both from occupation and from financial difficulties. There are established facts, including the fact that by the end of this century the number of Arabs on the West Bank will be equal to that of the Israelis. Israel is aware that in the year 2000 it will face the problem of the growth of the Palestinian population. It is preparing now to deal with this situation that it will face by the end of the century. There as before it [has] only one solution, which is to get rid of the Palestinian inhabitants to preserve Israel's Jewish character. How? By expelling those inhabitants either forcibly or through war or by expelling hundreds of thousands to the East Bank. For this reason we believe that the land's identity will be preserved through the existence of its inhabitants on it. If the Palestinians remain on the Palestinian land it will be a major gain but if they are expelled forcibly then the Palestinian problem will become further complicated and its solution will be delayed for many years.

Al-Murr: What about the Gaza Sector?

Al-Masri: The Gaza problem is more complicated than it appears to be; there is no definite course in this regard. But what should be borne in mind is that there can be no separation between the West Bank and Gaza; what applies to Gaza should apply to the West Bank and vice versa.

Al-Murr: What is the meaning of issuing Jordanian passports to Gaza people?

Al-Masri: There are a number of Gaza people who sought refuge in Jordan during the first years of the occupation and took up residence in particular places. As is known, these people have no documents of any kind proving their identity. With the passage of time individuals among them got married and produced children who were born on Jordanian territory but had no right to citizenship and so they cannot own property, obtain employment, or travel outside Jordan. What Jordan is considering now is to give the people who moved to Jordan between 1967 and 1971 Jordanian passports so as to enable them to travel and to grant them the right to work and to ownership.

'Text' of Islamic Jihad Response to Shultz Statement

NC121052 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 10 Aug 86 pp 1,8

[Text] "The Islamic Jihad Organization" yesterday sent a new statement to *Al-Nahar* with a photo of U.S. hostage David Jacobsen, the director of the American University Hospital. The Islamic Jihad statement attacked U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who last Tuesday rejected any negotiations with the kidnappers of the U.S. hostages in Lebanon, and called them "killers." The organization promised Shultz that the hostages will reply "in the near future."

In a statement apparently directed to Terry Waite, the envoy of Archbishop of Canterbury Dr Robert Runcie, head of the Anglican Church, "the Islamic Jihad" said: "You know full well what our demands are. Why do you not make radical moves for a solution (...) You must know that fame without substance vanishes with the wind and harms its maker."

In its reply to Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, who last Tuesday offered to help release the French hostages, "the Islamic Jihad organization" blamed him implicitly for siding with President Saddam Husayn and affirmed that he "cannot give anything to mankind."

The following is the text of the statement as received by *Al-Nahar:*

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Listen not to the unbelievers, but strive against them most strenuously with the Qur'an.

Once again we are confronted by the world oppression of the arch-Satan as conveyed by its Secretary of State Shultz. This did not surprise us as we knew well that the U.S. Government does not value its people. This is not strange. The issue of Vietnam is still deeply embedded in people's minds and shows the value of the U.S. citizen to his government.

They must, however, realize that to continue this policy toward the Third World in general and Lebanon in particular, to describe those who defend their freedom, dignity, and Islam as killers and criminals will prohibit a resolution of the hostage issue. It will also portend grave consequences. The U.S. Government will bear responsibility for their results, as will the American people for remaining silent on this issue.

We believe that jihad and struggle against the oppressors is our legitimate duty. We will not be frightened. We will not retreat from this path no matter what difficulties or pain we must face and no matter how much torture, imprisonment, and killing we must experience. On the contrary, this will only increase our determination to persist with our worship by confronting the United States and its agents in the region. It will only strengthen our belief in the inevitability of victory from God, for God's victory is at hand. Therefore, whoever believes that we will be affected by this should realize that we are a people who court martyrdom and hardship for the sake of God. You will only reap defeat, humiliation, and evil consequences.

The hostages themselves have an opinion about the remarks made by Shultz. In the near future we will publish this view as part of a message from the hostages to the American people, to all those who seek to resolve the hostage issue, and to those who repeatedly make media appeals: You know full well what our demands are and how they can be met. Why do you not make radical moves for a solution? Why are all these media appeals, which are devoid of any substance, being made? Do you believe that this will solve any part of the problem? Or are you seeking some personal gains?

You must know that fame without substance vanishes with thewind and harms its maker, as well as those who believe that they are working for it. If you believe in God and human principles and defend human rights, then you must start by removing injustice, as represented by the United States and its agents in the region, from the mujahidin. The release of Weir and Jenco is proof of our good intentions which need no further clarification. It is the starting point for a solution.

To the person whom humane motives have led to offer his help to secure the release of the French hostages, we say: Why has concern only now led you to undertake this humane action? These hostages have been in detention for more than a year. If there must be humane action, then it would be better if it were directed toward the liberation of the mujahidin being detained in Israeli, European, and Arab prisons instead of the French hostages.

Whoever stands with the criminal (President) Saddam (Husayn), the enemy of humanity and the region's policeman, cannot give anything to mankind. Taking an interest in the issues of Palestine and its people, escalating the armed struggle, and refraining from any panting after peace [al-sulh] by the reactionary Arab regimes is the greatest human service that can be rendered.

[Signed] Islamic Jihad Organization

(August 1986)

Interior Minister Clarifies Hostage Statement

NC110807 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 9 Aug 86 p 4

[Text] Interior Minister Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi yesterday issued a clarification of the statement which he made to the *Associated Press* and which yesterday's newspapers reported concerning the foreign hostages in Lebanon.

The clarification notes: Some newspapers carried the following paragraph: "When I assumed my post we knew where the hostages were being held. Now, however, we do not know where they are." What I actually said was: "Before I assumed my post there was a time when the ministry apparatuses knew where the hostages were being held. This happened only once."

The newspapers said: "Those holding the hostages are moving them from one prison to another." I actually said: "They are moving them from one place to another." Furthermore, my statement was an inference and was not based on fact.

Al-Rasi denied blaming Hizballah for the detention of the hostages. He also denied some newspaper reports that he had given exceptional promotions to the members of the internal security forces. He called on the media to "make sure a report is true before publishing it in order to maintain journalistic accuracy and honesty."

Fighting Erupts Between French UNIFIL, Amal Forces

NC120853 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] An official UNIFIL spokesman has given details to the Voice of Lebanon on the incident which took place between the French contingent and the Amal Movement at the Al-'Abbasiyah roadblock near Tyre.

The spokesman said: At around 2230 last night, a vehicle carrying four Amal gunmen attempted to cross the Al-'Abbasiyah roadblock and refused to submit to a search. When the French soldiers blocked their passage, the gunmen threatened the soldiers manning the roadblock who were compelled to open fire on the vehicle, killing two gunmen. The dead men are: Haydar Khalil, an Amal Movement official in Ma'rakah, and his aide Hasan al-Dami.

Immediately following the shooting, armed Amal personnel, joined by other gunmen, surrounded the areas occupied by French forces in Ma'rakah, Al-'Abbasiyah, Tyre, and the perimeter of Qadmus school. They then opened fire on the French soldiers and wounded nine of them, five seriously. Amal personnel prevented ambulances from taking the wounded to a hospital.

The French forces are still surrounded at this time. Shelling and machine gun fire can be heard from the scene of the clashes.

A short time ago we received a report that a French position in Tyre was attacked at 0930 today by the Amal Movement who used rockets and automatic weapons. There are also fierce clashes in Ma'rakah.

The latest security report states that the clashes spread this morning to Al-'Abbasiyah, Ma'rakah, Bidyas, Dayr Ghiyyah, Tayr Dibbah, and 'Aqrub. Amal gunmen and members of other groups are shelling French positions with artillery.

So far, contacts have failed to achieve an agreement on the matter. This is the result of the absence of the ranking Amal official in southern Lebanon, and Minister Birri's current visit to Damascus. The UNIFIL command is meeting now, and reports say that the French contingent might redeploy elsewhere in light of these events.

Clashes Continue

NC120952 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Clashes between the Amal Movement and the French UNIFIL contingent resumed at 1130 in the area east of Ma'rakah. UNIFIL Spokesman Timor Goksel told the Voice of Lebanon that the number of wounded in the French contingent has risen to 17, with 7 in grave condition. He added that International Red Cross vehicles, assisted by the Lebanese Army and some Amal Movement people, have left for the combat area to remove three of the wounded.

Amal Movement sources have announced that an agreement has been reached to observe a total cease-fire. The Amal command has ordered its personnel to withdraw immediately from their positions opposite the French contingent. The command said that an Amal delegation will participate in meetings to contain any repercussions resulting from the clashes.

An Amal media source asserted the movement's adherence to UNIFIL's role in southern Lebanon, but held UNIFIL responsible for yesterday's incident.

The UNIFIL spokesman responded to this accusation by saying that contradictory reports have been received thus far due to the continuing shelling against the French positions. He said that field investigations to clarify matters will be made once the fighting stops.

Wounded Evacuated; Amal Comments

NC121152 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Excerpts] It has been learned that the situation [in Al-'Abbasiyah] returned to normal at 1020 today. Gunmen withdrew from the streets while contacts were being undertaken. The body of martyr Haydar Khalil was transported to his birthplace of Ma'rakah. An International Red Cross convoy accompanied by personnel from the Amal Movement and the Lebanese Army entered the French camp to evacuate the wounded at 1200. The wounded French personnel were removed to a Red Cross center near Qana. They were then airlifted by helicopter to the field hospital in Al-Naqurah.

In a statement during martyr Haydar Khalil's funeral in Ma'rakah, Dawud Dawud [official in charge of Amal Movement in the south] said that this crime had been perpetrated by an Israeli hand. The aim of the crime was to strike at the close relationship between the Amal Movement and UNIFIL. It is not a coincidence that Israeli gunboats bombarded the Al-Qasimiyah area during fighting last night. Dawud Dawud added: We emphasize that this criminal operation, which resulted in the martyrdom of three heroes, was planned by the Mosad. We reaffirm our close relationship with UNIFIL. [passage omitted]

The Amal Movement's Information Bureau has issued a statement in which it affirms Amal's insistence on UNIFIL's role despite this recent incident, the responsibility for which should be shouldered by UNIFIL, or any similar incident which might occur. According to the statement, Amal derives its stands from principles and not from transient incidents. The statement urges the movement's cadres and personnel to contribute positively toward resolving matters and returning the situation to normal.

Samir Ja'ja' Holds News Conference
NC112128 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1853 GMT 11 Aug 86

[News conference given by Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, to unidentified correspondents at the Lebanese Forces headquarters in Beirut on 11 August — recorded]

[Text] [Ja'ja'] Before going into details about yesterday's events, I will attempt to give a brief and precise explanation of what happened. Armed groups attempted to stir up touble, set up roadblocks, deploy, and attack others. I did not want to use force to restore things to normal. That is why the affair lasted for rather a long time. We got in touch with the right people, so that the situation could be contained. These consultations were sufficient to ensure that the matter was dealt with, and everything will be back to normal very soon.

The other thing I want to discuss is the reason why these groups took to the streets in the first place. Some theories have been put forward in this regard, but they were way off the mark. One suggestion was that there has been a reorganization of the military apparatus of the Lebanese Forces, and that this angered the personnel and led them to take action.

I would like to stress the following: First, of the personnel that took to the streets, 80 or 90 percent have nothing to do with the Forces official military apparatus. They have nothing to do with the reorganization. Indeed, those militiamen who acted to restore normalcy are the ones affected by the reorganization. So this should refute the argument that the militiamen rioted to protest a reorganization within the Lebanese Forces military apparatus. As I said, 80 percent of the militiamen who took to the streets were not official military personnel of the Lebanese Forces and were not affected by the reorganization.

I believe that the method we used to deal with these events, and I repeat, we do not want to use force, will restore conditions to normal very soon. Actually, within the space of few hours, a large measure of normalcy was restored. It is important that we continue to make efforts of this kind. With some discipline, such incidents will certainly not be repeated.

[Question] You have said that the gunmen who took to the streets have nothing to do with the official organization or reorganization of the Lebanese Forces. Does this mean that it was another military force that was responsible for the fighting [words indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] The gunmen who took to the streets included a small number of Lebanese Forces personnel. This small number had personal reasons for what they did. Some of those involved in the fighting are members of other organizations. The majority, however, are ordinary gunmen, I mean civilians who carry weapons. Why did they do this? Their reasons are various. I believe that they were playing the power game and were probably motivated by a political objective that runs contrary to the current political line of the Lebanese Forces and the aspirations underlying Christian public opinion.

In my view, these were the reasons for this action, not any reorganization within the military ranks of the Lebanese Forces. Organizational issues cannot lead to action on such a scale. Some people have been working along those lines, looking for a pretext, fighting some of the Lebanese Forces cadres, winning some over, and seeking the support of those people who were dissatisfied with the discipline and order the Lebanese Forces have been trying to institute for months now. The introduction of this system of discipline has made enemies for the Lebanese Forces. For example, there are the smugglers, who wre harmed by the streamlining of the customs arrangements, and there are those who abused their power within certain official organizations.

For 17 years, we have been calling for law and order in our streets. This is exactly what we have tried to bring about, and some people — gangsters, corrupt officials, tax collectors — have lost their privileges as a result. Some people used to act as judge, lawyer, policeman, politician, and what not, all in one. The Lebanese Forces (?put an end to that), but others took advantage of this. They won such people over, primed them, and promised them more power. The object was to gain a larger chunk of power, and probably to advance political programs which differ from the existing Christian line.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] I doubt whether Elie Hubayqah [former chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee] had any direct connection with these incidents. Those involved in the recent events are local parties. Perhaps these incidents have to do with the overall Christian political course. However, I do not believe that they have any connection with Elie Hubayqah. Hubayqah is trying to exploit them [words indistinct] but there are no indications that Hubayqah had anything to do with them.

[Question] From the unfolding of events it appears that there was a certain plan to disturb the situation [words indistinct] for a specific security or political plan for the eastern area and then for Lebanon as a whole. [Words indistinct]
[Ja'ja'] It is possible.

[Question] What will be the effect on the Lebanese Forces role as a security and military (?body) [words indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] There will be no negative effects whatsoever. As I have said, we are dealing with the situation [words indistinct] we must cooperate in our efforts [words indistinct]. If certain parties do not respond to our peaceful methods, we will be forced to be firm so that everyone will realize that there are limits. I will not allow matters to get out of control in the eastern area, no matter what the cost. I will not allow thugs to control places and people again. This is totally rejected. I believe that they now understand this argument. [words indistinct] If, however, they do not respond, then we will deal with the issue.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] The Phalangist Party is my party. Apart from being the leader of the Lebanese Forces [words indistinct] the party and its leader are exerting their utmost efforts and, in fact, are concentrating on maintaining military unity. The party is also doing a great deal to normalize the situation, foil contrived incidents, and unmask certain people who, on the pretext of protecting the

party's interests, are doing things that are alien to the party, its characteristics, and its political goals.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee is dealing with matters as they arise. I believe it has dealt with 70 or 80 percent of the incidents. We hope that they will attend to the remaining issues today and tomorrow. We hope for the best. As I have said, we hope that the situation will be 100 percent normal again in the new few days.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] I said it is a power struggle in the eastern area [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] It would be better if you asked the people concerned.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] Maybe they were dealing with the situation on the spot.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] First of all, Fu'ad Abu Nadir was not the victim of an assassination attempt. It was an accident. The whole area was closed yesterday and gunmen were deployed in the streets. Fu'ad and his aides were traveling through an area full of armed men. At a certain point, his motorcade slowed down so that he could greet someone. His aides were pointing their rifles out of the windows. The aides in the cars and the gunmen on the streets suspected each other and a shootout ensued. I do not believe that it was an attempt on Abu Nadir's life. I expect that this incident will lead to the discovery of important threads and will enable us to find out who is involved and who is not involved in the incident.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] We will be forced to be firm, if things do not return to normal.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] The matter does not go that far. There is no doubt that there are gunmen in the streets. [Words indistinct] takes place. We will (?remove) the gunmen from the streets. We hope that things will return to normal in Al-Ashrafiyah today or tomorrow. The situation in other areas is normal.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] [Words indistinct] We want the people to be aware of the true situation. In the course of the 11-year war, groups of deviant people have emerged. These deviant groups have become used to living and behaving in a certain way. As I have said, they have grown accustomed to behaving as if they owned the place. In his own area, each of these deviants behaves as if he were judge and politician, with the power to detain people and release them. Some behave like lawyers, teachers, or anything they please. We have been trying to deal with this state of affairs in the past 8 months and bring about reform. But we need more time. We cannot settle the situation in a few days. Regrettably, certain political parties have exploited our approach to the problem and the thugs [words indistinct]. Now that they have been exposed, their room for maneuver is limited and there can be no escape (?from dealing with) the situation.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] An equation between [word indistinct] and Samir Ja'ja' is no joke. What they think or do not think is not important, but if they are thinking about it, then they had better think about something sensible.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] Never, never. There was a change. Relations with the Army are very good. Certainly, incidents do occur at times in Army barracks between members of the Army and the Lebanese Forces. This does not mean that relations between the Forces and the Army are not good. On the contrary, relations between the Forces and the Army are excellent. Let us not try to put minor incidents in the wrong context and conclude that relations between the Army and the Forces are not good. On the contrary, relations are very good.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] The Army is present in the eastern areas. It is present everywhere. It is present everywhere, in the streets and roads of the eastern areas. It is present wherever it wants to be present.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] I cannot imagine the Army assuming security internally in the streets [words indistinct] within the framework of a specific plan. I cannot imagine a plan according to which the Army would act the policeman.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] No. We in the eastern area [words indistinct] if a rearrangement of internal conditions were necessary, the internal security forces and the police would be in charge of the operation. They are free to move where they want in the eastern areas to keep the situation under control. No one should view the current problems within the narrow framework of security. We must view them in the larger political context. Involvement by the Army and the police would not solve these problems, which are political problems.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] There was an attempt to change something on the ground.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] No. It was not spontaneous. It was absolutely not spontaneous.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] No. An operation this size is not an emotional act. Undoubtedly, some hot-headed individuals participated, but they were not the ones who carried out the operation.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] We do not want to (?say) this every second, every minute, and every hour. We want to exhaust all available means.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] You cannot speak about intentions and act toward someone strictly on the basis of intentions. This is why the time we [words indistinct] we would be compelled to strike at them.

[Question indistinct]?

[Ja'ja'] It is being arranged. It is being gradually arranged.

[Question] Do the measures being taken to change conditions (?take into account) the participation of those who instigated the groups [words indistinct] in the political decision or the executive committee?
[Ja'ja'] We were discussing the sharing of views the way we are discussing things now. The operation goes beyond this and surely it has not been heard of. Therefore, we want to look at events from this perspective in order to determine how to treat them.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] We have some very backward groups. They want it both ways. What is the purpose of the present move? Are they trying to deal a blow to the security of the eastern area? No. Are they trying to strike a blow at the unity of arms? No. Why are they moving now that the militia and the military establishment have joined together, now that security has been established in the eastern area, now that the military establishment has been organized along modern lines, and now that [word indistinct] on all levels and various fields on this basis? There are no reasons other than those I mentioned. They are perhaps trying to seize as much power as possible and to enforce a political plan other than the existing Christian plan.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] No, brothers. This operation was not on that level.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] Some 4 or 5 months ago.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] No, no, we should not give too much weight to certain events. This is not the issue. The body of our work [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] We should be aware of who is behind the recent events.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] We have always anticipated these and even greater, difficulties. Our people have been lacking discipline for 11 years. It is not easy after all this time to impose discipline and unity [words indistinct] there are many obstacles to overcome. But again, I say that there are many quarters who try to turn any state of affairs into political capital. There are anarchists around. There are people with privileges and people who lost their privileges because of action taken by the Lebanese Forces. There are opportunists who can be used by anyone who provides them with cover and thrusts them into action. This is exactly what happened.

Chaos always precedes order and some people tend to prefer a state of chaos to a state of order. We have always expected trouble, more than came up. Unfortunately, these conflicts lead to tension and to an unpleasant atmosphere. We would have liked the situation in East Beirut to remain as relaxed as it had been of late. Recent events will leave no mark.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] We are for any political action within certain limits and within the framework of our principles and our political program. We favor any action that could lead to an end to the crisis, regardless of who makes the first move. Any Lebanese is perfectly qualified to begin such an action.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] [Words indistinct] if made with clear political insight and within a well-defined framework. This can take place with some internal reorganization, either within the Lebanese Forces and the Phalangist Party or within society at large. This is the first option. This may explain some of what happened. The second option is to compromise and avoid reforms that might displease some people whether in the Lebanese Forces, the Phalangist Party, or the rest of our society.

We do not want the second option. We prefer the first. We want clearly defined programs down the line and regardless of the cost [words indistinct] we want well-defined political lines. We do not want any more chaos. We want organizations that live up to our well-established traditions.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] Correct, but that is beside the point. We are not disputing the fact that there are certain undesirable social conditions. We are ready to accept this and to remedy it at any cost. But this is beside the point. The point is that some people have been wheeling and dealing for 11 years and when you try to bring some order to the streets and bring things under control, they get angry. There should be no chaos and no gunmen to rule the streets. We do not want freelancers tampering with the examinations here, acting as judges there, or deciding and collecting taxes elsewhere. This is intolerable.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] This was part of the action. They were trying to prevent certain groups from moving from the north in the direction of Kasrawan and Al-Matn.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] I do not think there is any relation. I do not believe so.

[Question indistinct]?
[Ja'ja'] When things calm down, gunmen can be deployed in Al-Ashrafiyah and this would take care of it.

Phalangist Leader Comments on E. Beirut Fighting

NC111936 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1815 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] [Phalangist Party leader] Dr Sa'adah has expressed his regret that the causes that led to the incidents of the past few hours were not dealt with quickly enough. He said that the credibility of everyone, politicians and military officers alike, has been put to the test. We must apply, not just advertise slogans. He expressed satisfaction with the positive response to the appeal by the Phalangist Party's Political Bureau for a cease-fire and its pledge to deal with the effects of the incidents. He said that all incidents should be taken care of on the spot and that gunmen should be withdrawn from the streets.

The Phalangist leader told a party meeting that he has decided to set up his own military office to handle complaints. He declared that the committee assigned to investigate the shooting of Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir has heard his testimony. It was concluded that there was no attempt on his life and that the incident was a result of a sudden alert and an exchange of fire in the area.

Joint Committee To Investigate Clashes

NC111924 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1815 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] The Phalangist Party Political Bureau and the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee held a joint meeting this evening, attended by military officials. At the meeting, it was decided to form a military and political committee under the chairmanship of Butrus Khawand. The committee's members are to be Sami Khuwayri, George Kassab, Marun Mash'alani, and Tony Abu Jawdah. Its task is to follow up the implementation of the decisions made by the Political Bureau with respect to the current situation. The committee is directly answerable to the Phalangist Party leader and receives its orders and instructions from him.

Immediately after its formation, the committee began investigating and dealing with the repercussions and results of the recent events.

Explosion Wounds Four in West Beirut 12 Aug

NC121120 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 12 Aug 8

[Text] An explosive device went off on Hamad street in Ard Jallul, near the road leading to Sabra, in West Beirut at approximately 1230 today. Four people were injured by the blast.

Voice of PLO on Israeli Raid on South

JN111800 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] The enemy's warplanes carried out a new barbaric aggression against our Palestinian people's camps in southern Lebanon yesterday. A formation of enemy planes raided the Sidon area at 1300 yesterday. The bombing centered on 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Miyah Wa Miyah camps, Jabal al-Hadid, and the Sidon camp. Our air defenses and ground resistance clashed with the Zionist planes.

The bombing, which was carried out by 10 helicopters, martyred a number of civilians, wounded others, and destroyed a number of houses in the area. Preliminary estimates of losses indicate 20 citizens were martyred and 54 others were wounded.

In another development, the militias of Nabih Birri's agent Amal Movement continue their military reinforcements around our camps in southern Lebanon and West Beirut.

Organization Threatens French, Italian Interests

NC120813 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 11 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] The Anti-Imperialist International Brigades Organization [Munazzamat al-Alwiyah al-Umamiyah al-Munahidah Lilimpyrialiyah] has demanded that the French and Italian Governments release a number of Armenians and Arabs detained in their countries.

An unidentified person telephoned *Al-Safir* last night and said: We claim responsibility for targeting explosives against French interests in East Beirut, specifically the explosion at the French-Lebanese Bank branch and at the Banque Nationale de Paris Intercontinental at 0100 Sunday (yesterday). The caller added: The French Government must release Arab, Armenian, French, and other nationalists from the Middle East as soon as possible. We demand the immediate release of (Varoujan Garabetian), George Ibrahim 'Abdallah, Anis al-Naqqash, Muhammad Jani, and their revolutionary comrades. We also demand that the Italian Government release Josephine 'Abdu Sarkis and her comrades. Otherwise, French and Italian interests will be attacked.

Al-Asad Confers With Arab Trade Unionists

JN081247 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] At 1130 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received members of the Central Council of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions [ICATU]. The members are: Humayyid Jallud, ICATU secretary general, Sabri Badr of Palestine, Wajih Taha of Syria, Mansur al-Sarayiri of the PDRY, Bashir Huwayij of Libya, Muhammad Abu Zayd of Libya, Ilyas al-Habr of Lebanon, (Akhik al-Kuri) of Mauritania, Hasib 'Abd al-Jawad of Lebanon, Taj al-Sirr 'Abdun of Sudan, Thabit al-Harun of Kuwait, 'Abd al-Murtaji of Kuwait, Fathi al-Naji of Jordan, Muhammad 'Abdallah of Bahrain, Husayn 'Abdallah of Bahrain, 'Ali Ahmad Salim of Oman, 'Awdah Qassis of Syria, Mustafa 'Isa of Syria, and Muhammad Akhdar al-Akhdar of Algeria. Comrade 'Izz al-Din Nasir, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command member and president of the General Federation of Trade Unions, attended the meeting.

Humayyid Jallud, ICATU secretary general, and Central Council members briefed the president on the results of the extraordinary session held by the Council in Damascus to discuss and define the tasks of the Arab working class in confronting King Hassan II's treasonous step.

The representatives of the Arab working class expressed high appreciation for Syria's pan-Arab stands, particularly its pan-Arab and principled stand toward King Hassan II's step — a stand which expresses the will, dignity, and outlook of the Arab masses in the Arab homeland. They also hailed Syria's steadfastness in the face of Zionist and imperialist schemes hostile to the Arab nation which aim to liquidate the Palestine question. They said that Arab steadfastness is Syria's steadfastness and all Arab forces which reject capitulation should rally around Syria which is the base of pan-Arab struggle. These forces should also be a power capable of defeating hostile schemes, aborting defeatist, capitulationist trends, and achieving the nation's objectives of liberating the land and regaining usurped rights. The representatives of the working class expressed the conviction that the Arab masses, headed by the Arab working class, should play their role in the battle, carry out their duties, and strongly confront factors of defeatism and collapse in the Arab arena.

The president thanked the representatives of the Arab working class for their appreciation of Syria's stands and for their confidence in Syria's leadership and policy. He asserted Syria adheres to its pan-Arab commitments regardless of costs or of the situation prevailing in the Arab homeland. He also asserted Syria will continue to confront imperialist and Zionist plots as well as capitulationist trends and the Camp David course with strength, efficiency, determination, and strong confidence in an inevitable victory for the Arab masses over their internal and external enemies.

The president said Syria will not change its principled stands, will not go back on its pan-Arab policy hostile to imperialism and Zionism, and will not relinquish struggle for the sake of liberating occupied Arab land and regaining usurped Arab rights. Syria is confident in victory and is sure the Arab masses and their popular and political organizations as well as their nationalist and progressive forces are capable of being the decisive factor in drawing the picture of the Arab future.

The president asserted it is important and necessary for the revolutionary forces, as well as for workers, peasants, vocational trade unions, and Arab political and popular organizations, to carry out their active pan-Arab duty in this delicate phase of the history of pan-Arab struggle.

Indian Official Visits, Meets With Khaddam

JN071049 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] In Damascus, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Singheswaran, secretary at the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, at 1000 today. Attending the meeting were Dia'ullah al-Fattal, assistant foreign minister; and the Indian ambassador in Damascus.

Talks dealt with the international situation and ways to bolster the role of the Nonaligned Movement.

Meets With Al-Asad

JN071549 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Singheswaran, secretary at the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, today. Indian Ambassador in Damascus Philip Alexander Mid Ngono attended the meeting.

Singheswaran conveyed to President Al-Asad the greetings of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and a message on cooperation between the two countries for the Nonaligned Movement's coming summit. The president asked him to convey a reply message and greetings and good wishes to Gandhi and the friendly Indian people. The talks dealt with the international and regional situations and issues of common interest.

U.S. Treatment of Egypt 'Humiliating'

JN101434 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] All the hopes that the Egyptian regime pinned on Bush's recent visit to the region have evaporated. This regime received a slap in the face in exchange for every flattery it made to the United States. The Egyptian regime did not benefit from its commitment to the Camp David course and the U.S. settlement, its readiness to revive Reagan's plan, or its agreement to place Tabah under the control of the multinational forces. The U.S. vice president arrived in Cairo empty-handed and discussed U.S. economic difficulties to justify his refusal to provide the Egyptian regime with financial assistance. He even evaded making a promise to place pressure on the IMF to force it to ease its

conditions, conditions which the head of the Egyptian regime said will cause disturbances in Egypt if the latter agrees to them.

We would like to emphasize once again that all of the expressions of flattery, loyalty, and friendship the Egyptian regime has addressed to U.S. officials for them to adopt a more flexible stand on the rescheduling of Egypt's military debts or on the reduction of their interest rates have been to no avail. The Egyptian regime's begging and appeals did not save it from its acute dilemmas. The U.S. vice president did not offer anything to the Egyptian regime and did not promise it anything. All that concerns the United States is the elimination of the obstacles which hamper the progress of the U.S. settlement. The only concern of the United States is for the Arabs to begin direct negotiations with Israel.

How did Bush act in occupied Palestine? Bush became a Zionist when he wept at the Wailing Wall. He used every expression to reaffirm the U.S. commitment to Israel's security and to emphasize U.S. responsibility in providing Israel with funds, butter, guns, and submarines, and even in developing the Lavi plane, stressing the strategic alliance with Israel and Reagan's decision to enhance this relationship to the level of making Israel a NATO member.

This example of how the United States deals with Israel and the Egyptian regime clearly shows that while the United States opens its coffers and arsenals to Israel, it deals with the Egyptian regime — its Camp David ally — in a humiliating and disgraceful manner. This also shows that U.S. behavior in the region is based on the premise that it has only one friend and ally — the Zionist entity — and that those Arabs who become associated with it, or that pant after it as if they are one of its satellites, deserve only humiliation and disgrace. They must carry out the role with which the United States has entrusted them before it discards them as it has done with Marcos and others like him. Agent rulers who have sold out the causes of their peoples believing that they can turn back history and paralyze the progress of the peoples, will be swept away by the people with all those who seek to prevent them from exercising their will, regaining their rights, and charting their future independent of any sphereinfluence, whether this influence is that of the United States or of the Zionists.

Reportage on Continuing Tabah Talks With Egypt

Shamir: Issues Outstanding

Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1005 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Shalom Oren on 11 August; place not given — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Shamir] We have been dealing with the Tabah issue for a long time. What has been achieved in the past few days is an agreement [sikum] on the lion's share of the arbitral compromis. And what is the arbitral compromis? This is the document that should enable the sides to present their positions to the arbiters and submit proof of the truth of their positions. This has almost been completed, except for several, quite important matters which have to be concluded.

[Oren] Does this mean there is a possibility that the Inner Cabinet will not approve the document on Wednesday?

[Shamir] I do not know. Nothing has yet been decided. There are still matters which have to be concluded and agreed on, especially in the second part of the entire issue which we decided on when we embarked on the arbitration process, namely that part that concerns relations between Egypt and ourselves: the cessation of incitement in the media, the cessation of discrimination in trade, tourism, and the like. This has to be examined.

[Oren] Do you think the atmosphere in Egypt has changed?

[Shamir] There are promises of change.

[Oren] Is it clear what the agenda in Helsinki will be?

[Shamir] It is unclear because this is a first meeting. No agenda was agreed on. It was agreed that a meeting would be held between representatives of Israel and the Soviet Union. This is the first time in many years — 19 years, to be precise — that an official and public meeting between Israeli and Soviet representatives is being held. There is no set agenda, and we will see how things develop.

[Oren] Will the matter of Soviet Jewry be raised regardless?

[Shamir] We will raise it. It is inconceivable that we will meet with Soviets in any meeting and not raise the most important and most vital issue to us, namely, the matter of Soviet Jewry. [passage omitted]

Tamir Comments

TA111138 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Interview with Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office and head of the Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks, by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] Mr Tamir, on returning yesterday you said that now that the arbitral compromis is concluded you are interested only in the next step, which is the Peres-Mubarak summit. Are there any preparations for such a summit?

[Tamir] First of all, the arbitral compromis was concluded ad referendum [last two words in Latin], that is, as a proposal from the entire delegation to the Cabinet, and our recommendation is that this proposal be approved. The compromis was concluded in its entirety, including the map. There were various press reports indicating that there is still an argument over the map. There is no such argument over the map; it was for this reason that we remained 2 days longer, and the issue of the map was also concluded. None of the outstanding matters are in any way controversial; everything has been agreed on, including the method by which we are to conclude the outstanding matters — things which have nothing to do with the Cabinet and which can be taken care of between the Cabinet's decision and the signing of the compromis.

[Ben-'Ami] Are you referring, for example, to the appointment of the three arbiters?

[Tamir] Concerning their appointment, there are lists, there is a method. As long as there is no target date it is natural that every side will have other, better ideas, because the choice of arbiters is very important. Once it is made known that this issue has to be settled by a certain date, this will be concluded. This is not something that will cause a delay.

[Ben-'Ami] Before you discuss the Peres-Mubarak summit I would like to recall that the issue of the compromis is only part of what the Cabinet told you, the director general's delegation, to discuss with the Egyptians. There were also the 14 points which we call the normalization between Israel and Egypt.

[Tamir] We will not only present the Cabinet with the compromis, but are also bringing agreements [sikumim] and understandings [havanot] which are connected with all the points, in line with the Cabinet's view that all the issues are one whole. We will submit all this to the Cabinet, with our recommendation to accept it as a starting point for improving our relations with Egypt.

[Ben-'Ami] And do you believe that the Cabinet, which will discuss your proposal this Wednesday, will approve this, and that therefore we can proceed towards the summit?

[Tamir] Do not forget we were a delegation that represented three ministries, and do not forget that the entire delegation stands behind the understandings and the agreements — not only the compromis, but all that we were told by the Cabinet to discuss. Therefore I do not see any reason why the bill cannot be approved, unless reasons are found. In any event, I am not from the political echelon. Our job is to present the Cabinet with this, but we are doing this as an interministerial committee, not as private representatives of this or that element.

[Ben-'Ami] And the delegation is united?

[Tamir] Certainly, and this is the important achievement, that the delegation, which represented a national unity government and which therefore was based on three components, has reached unanimous agreement regarding each clause, each understanding, regarding everything we will submit to the Cabinet. There is no controversy between us, and we will all defend our positions.

[Ben-'Ami] It now only remains to be hoped that the dialogue between the Jews will be shorter than the dialogue between the Jews and the Egyptians, or is this a political question?

[Tamir] I do not want to enter politics, I am a civil servant. We did the work for the political echelon, and we were in agreement. We believe that the results coincide with the Cabinet's decision and that they are entirely satisfactory.

[Ben-'Ami] I would therefore ask you to tell us whether real steps are being taken to coordinate the summit.

[Tamir] I said yesterday, and I reiterate, that the summit was not an issue with which the delegation dealt. My attitude is that the summit has nothing to do with the package deal with which we dealt. The summit is an issue between Mubarak and Peres, and has to be taken care of between the offices of the president and the prime minister. I dealt with it on an ongoing basis in the capacity of my post as director general of the Prime Minister's Office and I have done this together with representatives from the president's office. It is true that the Egyptian president linked the date of the summit with finishing and signing the arbitral compromis, but we made no such connection because of ideological and political reasons which I do not want to discuss at present. Now the time has come to deal with this issue more practically, because I hope and believe that the Cabinet will approve the compromis and we can deal both with the organizational and the subtantial aspects. I already said this yesterday, and this is what the army taught me. As far as I am concerned this stage is over and my concern is now with the next stages, which are all directed at one most important goal — the most important for all of us — of bringing a comprehensive and stable peace to our region as fast as possible.

Likud Delay 'Would Provoke Crisis'

TA111935 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says there is no certainty whatsoever that the question of the arbitral compromis on Tabah will be raised at the Inner Cabinet session on Wednesday. Addressing the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee today, Shamir said the timetable for the normalization of relations with Egypt is not yet ready. In contrast, sources in the Prime Minister's Office this evening emphasized that any attempt to delay the approval of the agreement with Egypt would be firmly and categorically rejected. [passage omitted]

There is no doubt that any attempt by Yitzhaq Shamir and other Likud members of the Inner Cabinet to delay the agreement with Egypt would provoke a sharp and urgent crisis between the Likud and the Alignment, since the Prime Minister's Office regards the agreement with Egypt — which, incidentally, was approved by Yitzhaq Shamir — as a fait accompli and will interpret any attempt to withhold it as being politically motivated.

However, it seems that the imminent rotation of the premiership will force the Likud to approve the agreement and prevent any confrontation liable to jeopardize Yitzhaq Shamir's move from the Foreign Ministry to the Prime Minister's Office.

Mrs Shamir Invited on 'Official Visit' to Bulgaria

TA111910 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Mrs Shulamit Shamir, the wife of Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, has been invited on an official visit to Bulgaria. This is reported by our political correspondent Yig'al Goren. This is the first time since Bulgaria severed relations with Israel that it has officially invited an Israeli figure for a visit. The invitation was conveyed to the Israeli delegation to the United Nations by the Bulgarian delegation.

Senior officials in the Foreign Ministry today noted that although the invitation is signed by the head of the Jewish community in Bulgaria, the very fact that the invitation was conveyed by the Bulgarian delegation to the United Nations denotes a thaw in Israeli-Bulgarian relations and is related to the thaw in relations with the Soviet Union and Poland. Mrs Shamir was born in Bulgaria.

Cameroon on 'Brink' of Restoring Diplomatic Ties

To End 19-year Rift

TA111006 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Israel and Cameroon are on the brink of establishing diplomatic relations. The contacts between the two countries have been under way for some time and it seems the negotiations are approaching a positive conclusion.

The negotiations are being conducted by an Israeli businessman, Me'ir Meyuhas, who is involved in wide-scale economic activity in Africa and had also been involved in negotiations for the establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and Zaire.

The Cameroon authorities recently asked that the negotiations be concluded in a meeting between the president of Cameroon and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres or Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

If Cameroon establishes full diplomatic relations with Israel, it will be the third African country to resume full relations with Israel after a 19-year rift.

Foreign Ministry Confirms Contacts

TA120802 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 12 Aug 86 p 2

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Text] Foreign Ministry sources in Jerusalem told the *Davar* correspondent yesterday that Israel was indeed holding contacts with several African countries in preparation for a resumption of relations.

Heading the list of countries with which contacts are being held are those African states in which offices representing Israeli interests are being run. Among these are Gabon, Cameroon, Togo, and Kenya.

The Israeli diplomatic efforts in recent years were capped with three successes in Zaire, Liberia, and the Ivory Coast. The African countries are usually fearful of pressure from Arab countries which are trying to prevent any resumption of relations by threatening to cease their support. Even the PLO is active in pressuring African capitals against reestablishing relations with Israel.

Cameroon Abandons Plan

TA120808 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 12 Aug 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Dalya Shehori]

[Text] Cameroon has for the time being abandoned its plan to renew diplomatic relations with Israel in the wake of the recent publicity in the Israeli press.

Political circles in Jerusalem expressed disappointment in the way things have developed. Cameroon is one of three African countries which for some time have been expected to restore relations with Israel, which were severed in 1967.

7 Shin Bet Members Submit Pardon Requests to Herzog

TA111101 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1052 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] This morning seven members of the General Security Services submitted official pardon requests to the president in connection with the Shin Bet affair. In reply to a question by our correspondent Yinon Shenkar, the president's spokesman Ami Gluska confirmed that the requests had been submitted and commented that every such request would be judged on its own. Our correspondent was told that the pardon requests were submitted directly to the presidential residence and for the time being these requests do not contain any recommendation whatsoever from the justice minister. Let us repeat, seven members of the Shin Bet this morning submitted official pardon requests to the president.

Poll Shows 'Decisive' Majority Favors Rotation

TA110847 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] A decisive majority of some 80 percent of the entire public supports maintaining the rotation agreement according to which Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will exchange their posts in about 2 months. This emerges from a nationwide public opinion poll conducted by the Pori Institute at the request of *Ha'aretz*.

Those who currently support the rotation agreement number 79.8 percent compared with 13.4 percent who think the agreement should not be kept.

There were 1.6 percent who said "perhaps" the agreement should be kept and the remaining 5.2 percent had no views on the matter.

An analysis of the findings based on voting trends shows that even among the Alignment voters, 71.1 percent support the rotation agreement, while only 23.3 percent oppose it. Among the Likud voters the number of people who support the rotation agreement has reached 92.6 percent; 3.5 percent are opposed to it and 3.9 percent have no views on the matter.

The poll covered a representative sample of 1,200 men and women who were interviewed privately throughout the country.

U.S. Recommendations on Economic Matters Accepted

TA120843 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 Aug 86 p 2

[Report by Shraga Meckel]

[Text] The U.S. Administration has called on Israel to continue economic steps that will lead to a restoration of growth. In a message to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz called on the Israeli Government to reduce the tax burden and to reduce its involvement in the capital market to encourage investments in the Israeli economy, change the economic structure, and create conditions for economic growth.

In the wake of this message, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres convened a meeting of ministers and senior officials. Participating in the economic discussion were Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir; Ministers Moshe Nisim, Gad Ya'aqobi, Yitzhaq Rabin, and Moshe Arens; and Bank of Israel Governor Prof Mikha'el Bruno. It became apparent during the discussion that the ministers were in agreement with the U.S. Administration over the necessary economic steps. It was decided that a reduction of the state budget was necessary to lower inflation and create conditions for the continuation of the economic stabilization process. The various speakers supported a reduction of the tax burden and reform in the capital market, which will be possible once the budget is cut. It has been learned that Peres decided to set up an action team, comprising representatives of the Treasury, the Bank of Israel, and the Prime Minister's Office, which will handle the attainment of objectives necessary for the restoration of growth. In his reply to Shultz, Peres will say that the Israeli Government is preparing to work in line with the recommendations included in the secretary's message.

2 Soviet Spy Ships Anchored Off Israeli Coast

TA120417 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The Soviet Union has recently deployed two spy ships off the Israeli coast. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal learned from Western sources that the spy ships are anchoring opposite central Israel and are mainly dealing with monitoring and surveillance.

Katyushas Land in Galilee; No Injuries, Damage

TA111117 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Several katyusha rockets fell in the northern Galilee this morning. There were no injuries, and no damage was caused. A few katyusha rockets also fell in the area yesterday afternoon, and then, too, there were no injuries or damage. Permission to report this was only given today. IDF units found remnants of the 122-mm katyushas. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that is it thought that they were fired from north of the security strip.

More on Air Force Attacks in Lebanon

Terrorist Bases Targeted

TA111730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Israeli Air Force jets this afternoon attacked two terrorist bases in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley. It was the second time in 48 hours that IDF jets were in action over Lebanon. All the planes returned safely to base. We have more details from reporter Dick Winter:

The targets were two command centers of the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] terrorist faction of Fatah, not far from the Al-Biqa' Valley town of Ba'labakk. The IDF says the bases were used as command centers and exit points for terrorists conducting attacks in the security zone and across the international border into Israel. The Air Force would give no details about the results of the strike except to say that pilots reported accurate hits.

A Damascus military spokesman says several people were wounded, however the information is far from reliable since they also claim the attack was on a Ba'labakk housing project.

Today's raid was in an area defended by Syrian SA-2 air-to-ground missiles. None of them, however, were fired on the Israeli force. After Israel's last raid on Ba'labakk in October of last year, the Syrians moved ground-to-air missiles into the town. However, since then, they have been redeployed on the Syrian side of the Lebanese border though their range still made them a threat to Israel's jets. [passage omitted]

Comment on Nonuse of Syrian Missiles

TA111915 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Our military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky reports that this is the first time since the Syrians deployed surface-to-air missiles on their border with Lebanon that the Israeli Air Force has made strikes within range of the Syrian missiles. SA-2 surface-to-air missiles are deployed in Al-Zabdani in Syria, near the site of the air raid.

Military sources emphasized this evening that the strike was aimed at terrorist targets only. In the opinion of these sources, the Syrians realized that the aim of the raid was to strike at terrorist bases in Al-Biqa' rather than Syrian objectives and this is the reason why they evinced restraint.

Contacts Resume With Potential Arab W. Bank Mayors

TA110914 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
11 Aug 86 p 3

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] Our correspondent has learned that contacts for the appointment of West Bank mayors have been resumed over the past few days after Jordan began to pressure the three figures invited to Amman last month to submit their candidacies to Israel.

As a preparatory move in this matter, contacts have begun between Israel and the Arab officials of the Al-Birah Municipality and an understanding is being formulated that Arab officials will return to work and, in return, the appointment of an Israeli mayor will be canceled.

Our correspondent has learned that a similar situation was created in Ramallah. The Arab officials returned to work under the direction of an Israeli mayor for a certain period of time, but afterward Israel removed the Israeli mayor and did not replace him, so that the municipality returned to Arab hands without, for the moment, a mayor.

A similar situation is emerging in Al-Birah as an interim solution. Last week Jordan retracted its recognition of the dismissed mayors as well as of Tulkarm Mayor Karim Hilmi Hanun. This move is also significant in terms of pressuring the population to agree to the appointment of new mayors.

Our correspondent has also learned that Jordan is holding talks with some of its supporters to appoint them as directors of development funds through which Jordan is to funnel aid to the rural sector. Aid to the towns will be via the municipalities. The figures that are to head the development funds are the heads of the marketing associations linked with Jordan.

Reference is to a structure that parallels the departments of the Jordanian Ministry of the Interior. There are to be directors of departments and directors of districts parallel to area and district

officers from the Interior Ministry. Thus Jordan is trying to renew the old Jordanian Administration.

Our correspondent comments that Jordan has not yet managed to collect the money it needs for a development impetus and it hopes to collect these funds at a conference of yet unnamed countries that is to convene at the end of this month in Amman.

AL-FAJR Assails Law on Contacts With PLO

TA111018 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 7 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "New Obstacles to the Desired Peace"]

[Text] The Israeli Knesset's decision, adopted at dawn yesterday, to pass the law "forbidding" meetings with PLO representatives is further proof that Israel continues to impede any efforts and attempts that may lead to finding a just and durable solution to the Middle East crisis.

The law approved by the Israeli Knesset is an obstacle that will prevent any opportunity of fostering some sort of understanding between the Palestinian and Israeli peoples, and will consequently widen the gap of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

It is noteworthy that while the Israeli Knesset made the "punishments" against any one who "violates" this law more severe, it did not act in a similar vein with regard to the "law prohibiting incitement to racism" which it recently passed. This law was not devoid of loopholes that are liable to preclude its implementation in a way that would in effect end all manifestations of racism.

Therefore, with the law "forbidding" any meetings or contacts with PLO representatives Israel wanted to extinguish any ray of hope for real peace, while with the law "prohibiting incitement to racism" it wanted merely to adopt a propaganda posture. In both cases the current Israeli policy continues to represent an obstacle to the establishment of a desired peace in the region.

AL-FAJR: Peres, Reagan 'Must Talk' to PLO

TA111255 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English 8 Aug 86 p 5

[Editorial: "PLO or No One"]

[Text] Despite 19 years of occupation during which the Palestinians have repeatedly voiced their demands for an independent state and leadership, we see today a trilogy of states and their leaders — Israel, Jordan and the U.S. — who are trying to implement their own plans on the Palestinian people. They refuse to accept the fact that the PLO and no one else speaks for Palestinians. Nevertheless these three are presently working hard at finding an alternative leadership. Their efforts will come to no avail.

Last week's meeting between the Israeli prime minister and a handpicked group of pro-Jordanian Palestinians is another example of ill-advised and unproductive efforts to reach a solution to the conflict. If the meeting tells us anything, it is that Israeli officials are not interested in reaching peace with the Palestinian people. The meeting shows that Israel is interested only in some kind of agreement with Jordan in which Palestinians can be used simply as rubber stamps. Neither the Palestinians' natural desire, nor the choice of the international community, the Arab League, the nonaligned nations and the United Nations is agreeable to Israel, or for that matter the U.S. and Jordan.

The U.S. has cast its lot with Israel in bypassing the PLO. Only last week, the U.S. announced it is now giving a third party, Jordan, US$4.5 million to use in the occupied territories. This is despite U.S. policy over the years in which it gave to a direct program — though quite modest — of support for the Palestinian people without the interference of any government.

Jordan has been perhaps the most active lately in attempting to bypass the PLO's representation of the Palestinians. The past few months have seen an active Jordanian effort both in Jordan and the occupied territories to help create an alternative leadership. Even ordinary everyday concerns like applying for a Jordanian passport have now come under the jurisdiction of the Islamic WAQF (Islamic trust) which is a Jordanian ministry, whose appointments, directives and salaries come directly from Jordan. The local Chamber of Commerce, which has been performing this service for years, has now become unacceptable to the Jordanians.

Whether it is part of a prepared plan or not, it is clear that Jordan, Israel and the U.S. have joined hands in working toward creating an alternative leadership. For this new plan to work Jordan has prepared a five-year development project and U.S. Vice-President, George Bush, is supporting it and making predictions of peace to be reached within 10 years.

But we, the Palestinians, know that peace will not come in five or 10 or even 100 years unless the main parties to the conflict are dealt with directly. If Peres or Reagan want peace in the Middle East, then they must talk to the PLO. Failure to do so will only prolong the tragedy of suffering. If, on the other hand, they are not truly seeking peace but a Palestinian surrender, then they will be waiting a long time. They can, if they want, try and talk to the political puppets they have been talking to for the past 19 years. But they won't get anywhere. They will never hear the word 'surrender' from the Palestinians' true representative.

Economic Plan With Shi'ites in S. Lebanon Considered

TA110713 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Aug 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Washington by Tzvi Bar-'el]

[Text] Israel is examining the possibility of economic cooperation with Shi'ites in southern Lebanon. An initial investments program and a proposal for the establishment of industrial plants that will be given Israeli backing and financing from Shi'ites in the United States were submitted several weeks ago to representatives of the Defense and Foreign Ministries and are also being examined by representatives from the Prime Minister's Office.

Israel will guarantee not to attack or interfere with the establishment of these plants and to permit goods to be exported via Israel

if this is impossible via Lebanon. Some of the raw materials will also be purchased from Israel.

The Shi'ite representatives with whom Israel has been in contact are not the people with the "traditional link with Israel," and they intend to see to it that some 60,000 Shi'ites return to southern Lebanon after not having found places of employment elsewhere in the Arab world.

Shi'ite sources in Washington who are involved in the program have reported that if it is implemented, the economic infrastructure could be a substitute for the IDF presence in southern Lebanon. "The residents will have an immediate interest in protecting their investments and expelling from the area elements that could be a disturbance."

Four African Leaders Meet in Ivory Coast

Mobutu Arrives in Yamoussoukro

AB082156 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Excerpts] President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire arrived in Yamoussoukro today for a friendly visit to our country. From Yamoussoukro, our special correspondent Joseph Tareg is on the line:

[Tareg] It was 1230 when the president of the Republic of Zaire, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, and his wife arrived at Yamoussoukro International Airport where they were welcomed by the head of state, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, with whom were Ministers Simeon Ake, Leon Konan Koffi, Aoussou Koffi, and Jean Konan Banny, mayor of Yamoussoukro. [passage omitted] In the VIP lounge, President Mobutu explained to the national press the purpose of his visit to our country:

[Begin recording] [Mobutu] First of all, I want to take this opportunity you are giving me to thank President Houphouet-Boigny, doyen of the Francophone African heads of state, on my own behalf, on behalf of my wife, and the delegation accompanying me, for the very warm and typically African welcome given us by President Houphouet-Boigny himself, by members of his family, his government, and its party, as well as the prefecture of Yamoussoukro. We are very impressed by this welcome and we thank them sincerely. Now, to come back to your question, I must say that my meetings with President Houphouet-Boigny in recent years, have taken place outside Africa — in Switzerland or in France. So, as I am now on a trip, I wanted to see him and President Eyadema to exchange views on several African problems and in particular on francophone african problems. I cannot say much more because we have not yet begun our talks. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Presidents Eyadema, Bongo Arrive

AB111334 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] The heads of state of Togo, Gabon, Zaire, and Ivory Coast are to hold a mini-summit in Yamoussoukro today. Presidents Gnassingbe Eyadema and Omar Bongo, who will participate in this informal meeting, arrived in Yamoussoukro a short while ago. They have thus joined Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko who arrived in Yamoussoukro last Friday, and Felix Houphouet-Boigny with whom they are reported to be holding talks at this moment. While waiting for a detailed report from our correspondent Ibrahime Kone, we must say that the four heads of state, according to the official communique issued, will discuss current African problems.

Mini-Summit Ends

AB112058 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The Yamoussoukro mini-summit at which President Felix Houphouet-Boigny played host to Presidents Mobutu of Zaire, Bongo of Gabon, Eyadema of Togo, as well as to Senegalese and Cameroonian ministers of armed forces, took place today in Yamoussoukro. The Gabonese and Togolese heads of state, who arrived this morning in Yamoussoukro, joined President Houphouet-Boigny, as well as President Mobutu who has been in the Ivorian capital since Friday. Immediately after the arrival of the Gabonese and Togolese heads of state, the four presidents, joined by the Senegalese minister of armed forces, the chief of defense staff of the Senegalese Army, the Cameroonian minister of Armed Forces, and the chief of defense staff of the Cameroonian Army, sat down for talks in the circular hall of the guests' palace. The details of their talks were not made known, but it is believed that this mini-summit discussed all African issues, especially those concerning French-speaking Africa. It is also believed that joint positions will be adopted on the problems facing the states that attended the Yamoussoukro meeting. It is worth noting that the meeting of the four heads of state was held in a spirit of great fraternity.

The Yamoussoukro mini-summit ended a short while ago and President Eyadema, who also attended the meeting, has returned home. Soon after his departure from Yamoussoukro, the Togolese president sent a message of thanks to President Houphouet-Boigny. It reads:

[passage omitted] I am happy about the very positive outcome of the meeting of consultation which we have just held in Yamoussoukro. This demonstrates the interest we all have in the strengthening of the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and cooperatioc among all African countries, especially at this critical moment when our continent is struggling to survive. [passage omitted]

LIBYA

Libyan Ad Protests Terrorist Accusations

AU111138 Vienna BEUE AZ in German 9 Aug 86 p 6

["Paid Advertisement"]

[Text] The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [headline]

The American Administration is trying to distort the struggle of the peoples. It describes this struggle as terrorism. It considers liberation movements all over the world terrorist movements. This includes such groups as the PLO and the South West African People's Organization, and the organization for the liberation of South Africa. It also considers everyone a terrorist who supports these people's struggle for freedom.

As long as the Libyan people are the main supporters of the people's struggle for their independence, they are — according to this administration — terrorists. This is a lie and an immoral distortion of the people's struggle and its supporters. The revolutionaries are scientifically better able than other people to distinguish between a struggle of the people for freedom as a normal right, supported by all religions, and terrorism which does not have any political or moral basis.

In order to expose the truth and draw the line on the adulteration and deliberate distortion of the people's struggle for their right to live in peace and freedom, in order to scientifically [as published] challenge the U.S. Administration which distorts the truth, in order to demonstrate the immoral adulteration, and to make the truth clear for the world public, in particular for the United States and Western Europe, the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah calls on the United States and its allies to take their proof to an international court in Europe or in America. Itdeclares itself willing to pay damages to the afflicted persons in the event of a verdict against it. If the court, however, acquits the Jamahiriyah from this accusation, a court will bring to trial the American Administration and Reagan himself for their terrorist, criminal actions carried out against the revolutionary commander and the peace-loving Libyan Arab people.

The American Administration should pay for the damage done to the Libyan Arab people. With this we want to draw the line to the accusations, and correct the wrong concepts that are determined by the American Administration in the American public opinion. We call on all those who are looking for the truth to join us. Public opinion may draw its own conclusions. We categorically reject accusations of terrorism. We are victims of public, economic, psychological, military, political, and media-disseminated terrorism. We proceed from this premise when we call on the American Administration to accept this challenge. Ifthe American Administration does not want to accept, we will leave it to public opinion, in particular to the damaged, misled American and European public opinion, to form another opinion.

At the same time, we call on the governments, parliaments, parties, organizations, and associations of all democratic social forces, and on intellectuals, writers, and journalists to accept responsibility and to face the truth when condemning the attitudes toward a cause. This cause cannot be detrimental to anyone if it is considered in an objective and courageous way.

Terrorist Role in Cyprus Refuted

LD091745 Tripoli JANA in English 1640 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Nicosia. Shahr Hannibal 9, *Jamahariyah News Agency* — The Cypriot Government has totally refuted the claims and lies by the Cypriot newspaper "*Alithia*" which alleged that the people who attacked the British base Akrotiri in Cyprus last week left the country on board of a Libyan Arab airliner.

The Cypriot Government said in an official statement today the final results of its inquiry into allegations by the paper showed that the claims were untrue, ill-founded, and irresponsible. The Cypriot Government pointed out that such claims would cause massive damage to Cyprus.

Egyptian 'Repressive Machinery' Reacting to Nasirites

LD120749 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The Unified Nasirite Organization, which had carried out the attack on the British Akrotiri base in Cyprus, has threatened to carry out similar operations in the near future.

The threat was published in *The Times* of London newspaper yesterday.

Reports from Cairo say that an atmosphere of panic and concern has been prevailing there over the Egyptian regime and its repressive machinery following the emergence of the Unified Nasirite Organization, which had carried out the attack on the British Akrotiri base in Cyprus.

The Egyptian newspaper *Al-Wafd* reports that the repressive machinery of the Egyptian regime has recently intensified its watch on the Nasirites and their meetings, arresting a large number of them within the framework of a wide scale campaign of arrests it has been launching these days against the Egyptian people.

Bush Tour Aims To Consolidate 'Zionist Presence'

LD111548 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] George Bush, vice president of the rabid dog agent of Mosad Reagan, has stated that his tour, which included occupied Palestine, Amman, and the vanquished Egyptian capital, has given new momentum to what he called the realization of peace in the Middle East. In an article carried by the *Washington Post* Bush welcomed what he described as the increasing acceptance of the Israeli presence in the region, giving as evidence of this the betraying welcome accorded to the terrorist Peres by Hassan II.

The Arab affairs editor has commented on this.

Bush added nothing new when he stressed the dimensions of his suspect tour in the Arab region. It essentially (?flows) into the framework of cementing the Zionist presence in the region, the question of the occupied Palestinian Arab territory and what is around it, and what all this requires from concerned Arab countries directly dragged into violating pan-Arab agreements prohibitingnegotiating with the enemy and thereby recognizing him. The Zionists and the U.S. Administration usually call this peace endeavors in the Middle East.

The editor made it clear that Bush has at last properly posed the question — namely, that peace, as understood by his administration and as implied by his periodic tours, means capitulation and subjugation to the enemy and to his conditions, thereby opening the region's doors to U.S. designs and interests. The editor stressed that the political dust being stirred by Bush and those U.S. envoys like him to advocate the U.S. peace plans, cannot obliterate the Arab rejection of, and resistance against, all means of cementing the Zionist occupation and against the U.S. course in the region. This stand is reflected in the increasing fedayeen operations against the enemy within, in Lebanon, and in the face of the decisive blows which the U.S. presence in its various forms is receiving from day to day. As for the regimes on which the Zionist Americans are gambling to let through their plans, theirs will not be less than the fate of those who preceded them along this course. Foremost of these is the buried Al-Sadat,and not the last of these is the severed tail Numayri.

Al-Qadhdhafi Visits Agricultural Project

LD111225 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] The brother leader yesterday evening inspected the Maknusah Agricultural project in Ubari municipality. This project has long-term significance for the production of cereals. The brother leader met with the project's administrators and gave them his directives and advice to exert effort and to increase output.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Receives UAE Envoy

LD112002 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II this afternoon at the Royal Palace in Skhirat received Khamis Rmihi, personal secretary of the UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan. The UAE president's envoy delivered a personal message from Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan to his majesty during the meeting. The meeting was attended by the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Abdellatif Filali, and the UAE ambassador in Rabat, Abdullah ibn Ali al-Dha'bi.

Minister Returns From Trade Talks in USSR

LD120039 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Mr Rachid Ghazaouani, minister attached to the prime minister's office in charge of planning, returned to Rabat today from the Soviet Union. The minister held talks with Soviet officials in Moscow and Leningrad with regard to establishing direct links between the Moroccan cooperative movement and the Soviet Tsentrsoyuz. The details of these talks are presented by Mr Rachid Ghazaouani in a statement to the radio:

[Begin recording] (?I have visited) the Soviet Union at the head of a delegation composed of officials from the Moroccan cooperative and officials from the Ministry of Planning, — the Administration of Statistics and Planning, and the Cooperation Development Office — at an invitation of the Soviet Tsentrsoyuz which is in charge of the cooperative movement in the Soviet Union. [passage omitted: the Moroccan minister gives background information on the Soviet Tsentrsoyuz].

Our discussions with high-ranking officials of this center focused on the means of developing relations between the Moroccan cooperatives and the Soviet cooperative movement and naturally [words indistinct] to contact all the officials andexperts of the Soviet Union, among whom I will mention in particular the deputy chairman of the Gosplan, i.e. the Ministry of Planning; the Minister of Finance; the minister of foreign trade, and the director of statistics. The results were important since we were able to open a new channel for trade cooperation between the Moroccan cooperative movement and the Soviet cooperative movement, and in the fields which we can call traditional we made contacts with the Soviet Ministry of Planning and Statistics [as heard]. We tried to develop training and exchange of experience in these fields. [end recording]

The visit of the minister attached to the prime minister's office in charge of planning lasted 5 days.

SUDAN

Libyan Troop Buildup 'Complicating Relations'

NC111546 Paris AFP in English 1524 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 11 (AFP) — Libya has been staging a buildup of its troops in Sudan in sensitive border regions in a move likely to complicate Khartoum's relations with both Libya and Chad, the *Sudan Times* newspaper said Monday.

The report followed an account on Sunday in the pro-Iraqi *Al-Hadaf* newspaper that 1,000 Libyan troops were camping near Fashir airport in Sudan's western Darfur province. It said the movements were probably linked with military developments in Chad, where Tripoli supports rebels seeking the overthrow of pro-western President Hissein Habre.

It also comes after Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's two-day visit to Libya last week.

The *Sudan Times*, quoting "usually reliable sources," said the troops had been in Darfur since last year "under pretext of bringing in food relief," but had recently extended their activity to sensitive areas on Sudan's border with Chad "causing havoc to the local population."

The newspaper said the Libyan movements were also probably associated with proposals by Tripoli to regard Sudan's Darfur province and Libya's Al-Kufrah province as an "integrated experiment of cooperation."

It said the transitional military government that ousted Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri in April 1985 had acquiesced in the Libyan presence, but that the current civilian administration under Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi "is being forced to face up to the situation in Darfur."

The newspaper said the Libyans had appeared to ferry large consignments of arms with them into Darfur.

"Large wooden crates are being heavily guarded by the Libyans and they have not permitted Sudanese authorities to inspect them," it said.

Sudan maintained a staunch pro-U.S. policy under Marshal Numayri, but the transitional government that ousted him moved closer to Tripoli, signing a defense pact with the Libyans which is still in effect.

Regional Governor Urges SPLA To End Military Action

JN091557 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1412 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Aug (SUNA) — Staff Brigadier General (Albino Akol), military governor of the Bahr al-Ghazal Region, has appealed to the commanders and units of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in the region to cease fire to enable the residents to carry out their agricultural activities and in order to receive foodstuffs for the hungry in the region. He also called on them to stop threatening to cut off the region's supply lines. This was stated in a message (Akol) recently sent to the regional SPLA commanders to be conveyed to the SPLA command. The message contains four points urging the SPLA to seriously consider the government's call for a peaceful solution to all issues through an objective, fruitful dialogue.

Quoting a reliable source, (Albino Akol) said that the SPLA is killing innocent civilians and looting properties in the region, especially in the (Al-Fartit) area, and urged the SPLA to refrain from operations that force the residents to leave their villages and farmers to seek refuge in the cities. He also added that the SPLA and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement should have supported peace efforts between the (Al-Qaqarah) tribe in Kordofan and the (Dinak) and (Al-Nuwayr) tribes by preventing attacks instead of interfering in favor of one party against another. At the end of his message, the military governor pointed out that the stated points are derived from public opinion and form a common denominator among all members of the administrative apparatus in the Bahr al-Ghazal Region.

SPLA Radio Reports 140 Government Soldiers Killed

EA111718 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Over 140 government soldiers and militiamen have been killed, and several others were wounded, in a battle with the SPLA forces of Madhlum battalion under command of Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Deng (Alony) in Renk. Three enemy rifles, two G-3 and one AKM were captured. [Words indistinct] in good working condition were also captured, and five civilians were rescued and are now in the safe hands of the SPLA. [passage omitted]

National Alliance Praises Talks With SPLM

JN091740 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1710 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 9 Aug (SUNA) — A responsible source in the National Alliance affirmed here today that the meetings with the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement lasted 4 days, made considerable progress, and covered approximately 80 percent of the topics, adding that the meetings will continue today to discuss the legislation issue so that the two sides can issue a specific program of action acceptable to the National Alliance and the SPLM.

Upper Nile Region Police Chief Shot Dead

JN111052 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Malakal, 11 Aug (SUNA) — Colonel (Khol Qadmin), chief of internal security in Malakal, capital of the Upper Nile Region, was killed last night while on his way from the police station to his house. The independent *Al-Siyasah* newspaper says that the southern official died instantly after being shot from the rifle of a policeman who was the (?guard) of a senior police officer. The killer then escaped to an unknown place. The military governor of the region described the act as ugly and a great loss to the Sudanese police. He praised the national stands of the slain police officer to achieve security and stability.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba's Divorce Decree Announced

LD111828 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] The Presidency has issued the following statement: The First Instance Court in Tunis has decreed the divorce of Mrs Wasila Bint Mohamed bin 'Ammar [President Bourguiba's wife] because of the harm caused by her, and has removed the title of majidah from her because of her announcements and stands which violate the Constitution that were made without informing him, the president, or asking his permission.

SIERRA LEONE

President Momoh Expels 2 Middle East Nationals

AB120747 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Two non-Sierra Leoneans of Middle East origin who were security guards of Sierra Leone businessman, (Jamil Sayid Mohamed), have been deported as a result of their role in the recent fuel station shooting incident, the president, Joseph Momoh, revealed at a press briefing held at State House yesterday. The president said that arms and ammunition used in the incident have been confiscated and placed in the custody of the (?Sierra Leonean state). Dr Momoh stressed that his administration has taken adequate measures to prevent any other acts of the nature.

The president gave a broad outline of the general economic situation in the country, and spoke of various programs initiated by government for the rehabilitation and revitalization of the economy. In outlining the various factors which have cost the country a huge [words indistinct], external debts and imports, hhe president [word indistinct] a shortfall of $12 million on [words indistinct] aluvial diamond production. He explained that to achieve the realization of the recovery program, government had to reach an understanding with the IMF on a comprehensive program to (?give) support. With the fund's backing, the president maintained, Sierra Leone will be able to revive her [words indistinct] in this country. Such acts of [words indistinct] will also extend to the World Bank, which he said is ready to give the country structural adjustment loan for the rehabilitation of [words indistinct].

The head of state said government had reached understanding on all the conditionalities put forward by the IMF, except what he called the [word indistinct] relating to total removal of subsidies on petroleum products. He informed the press that the point of contention on this matter was a [word indistinct] one, adding that while the fund wished immediate withdrawal that would shoot up petroleum prices in accordance with the exchange rate fluctuation, government felt that tax (?float) should be gradual and the [word indistinct] to a later period when supplies of petroleum products would have returned to normal.

With regard to the subsidy on rice, Dr Momoh said full tax (?float) would also be done step by step with the new price of rice per bag being (?170) leones. Even at that price, he noted, government will still be subsidizing rice to the tune of 71 leones per bag. The president reiterated government concern about malpractices in the marketing of petroleum products, and said in spite of government sustained efforts to bring in crude oil and refined products when necessary, unscrupulous businessmen are going all out to thwart government's efforts. To remedy the situation, he said, government has appointed a committee to examine all aspects of the fuel situation, including procurement, refining, distribution, and marketing and make appropriate recommendations to government. President Momoh promised that government will take appropriate measures to increase wages and salaries up to levels that will help quicken the effects of the (?floating) regime. [passage omitted]

TOGO

Nine Arrested in Plot To Blow Up U.S. Embassy

AB111525 Paris AFP in French 1513 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Lome, 11 Aug (AFP) — A plot of "international terrorism" aimed at destabilizing several West and Central African states has been uncovered following the arrest of nine Togolese nationals, Togolese Interior Minister Kpotivi Lacle announced on Monday at a news conference in Lome.

These nine persons, of Togolese origin and who were arrested on 23 July, were in possession of 14 kg of explosives and were about to blow up the United States Embassy and the big market in the capital, the minister pointed out at this news conference attended by about 30 Anglo-Saxon, French, and African journalists. He added that Togolese security services working closely with those of Benin, have arrested the nine "terrorists" while they were preparing to commit "bloody attempts."

The interior minister pointed out that he would not name the countries threatened in order not to jeopardize the on-going investigations. He pointed out that the explosives were very powerful, according to first analyses by French experts called in to examine them. They were hidden in two black and red small suitcases that had a firing system consisting of a slow burn fuse and a detonator. The minister showed the press the explosives as well as three quadrilled defensive fragmentation grenades [grenades quadrillees defensives a fragmentation] and a 7.65 automatic pistol found on one of the people arrested. The bombs, according to experts who dismantled them, had a simple system of functioning but were not made by hand.

Finally, Mr Lacle pointed out that his statement was within the framework of his country's "efforts to fight international terrorism."

Explosives Said Supplied by Libya

AB111627 Paris AFP in French 1508 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Lome, 11 Aug (AFP) — A plot of "international terrorism" aimed at destabilizing several African countries and blowing up the United States Embassy in Lome with explosives supplied by a member of the Libyan Embassy in Cotonou, has been denounced on Monday by Togolese Interior Minister Kpotivi Lacle.

At a news conference attended by about 30 Anglo-Saxon, French and African journalists, the minister pointed out that nine persons of Togolese origin were arrested in Togo on 23 July while in possession of 14 kg of explosives supplied, according to the confession of one of the arrested persons, by "a member of the Libyan Embassy in Cotonou, with the aim of using them in Lome." [passage omitted]

ANGOLA

UNITA Reports Attack on Cuito Cuanavale

MB111222 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 11 Aug (KUP) — UNITA forces launched a massive attack against Cuito Cuanavale on the night of 9th August 1986, according to the UNITA armed chief of staff's special communique published Monday.

The communique said UNITA attack came after Cuban forces were just about to attack Mavinga aimed at capturing Jamba, UNITA's provisional capital.

Cuito Cuanavale is the main base from where to progress to Mavinga from Menongue.

The communique adds that in the attack, radars that guide aircraft, all anti-aircraft guns, a major part of artillery and a considerable quantity of ammunition and shells were destroyed.

The communique further says that the battle continues at Cuito Cuanavale as well as at Munhango and Lukuse where jet fighters piloted by Cubans bombarded UNITA positions throughout the day yesterday 10th August.

UNITA which says it is making the best use of newly-received weapons from its allies is once again appealing for national reconciliation.

Communique Reports RSA 11 August Attack

MB120556 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Communique issued by the Ministry of Defense in Luanda on 11 August]

[Text] Following its communique of 10 August 1986 the Ministry of Defense of the People's Republic of Angola announces the following:

After glorious FAPLA forces repelled the 10 August attack at about midnight, the racist South African forces began heavy military preparations and at 0600 on 11 August (?they launched strong attacks) using forces estimated at three battalions, strengthened by armored vehicles of the AML-90 type, [words indistinct] of the Centurion type and were once again repelled at about 0900. However, the racist South African forces went on the defensive while preparing themselves for new attacks which resumed [words indistinct] hours.

Up to now the following losses have been inflicted upon the enemy: 11 killed 4 prisoners, 1 AML-90 armored vehicle destroyed, and 1 vehicle captured. On our part, we regret the death of 2 FAPLA combatants as well as 23 civilian town residents killed and 18 wounded as a result of the artillery shelling.

The glorious FAPLA are ready to continue the fight against the racist invader in the defense of the fatherland of Agostinho Neto. The Ministry of Defense once again alerts international public opinion to this act of aggression which will certainly result in serious consequences.

[Signed] Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, minister of defense

SOUTH AFRICA

National Party Congress To Be Held in Durban

MB120633 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The will of the people — their needs and their demands — lies at the very root of the political system in a democracy. Put another way: In the American idiom, government should not only be for the people but also of and by the people.

In Durban this week, the governing party responds to that fundamental requirement of democracy by taking its case — its plans, its policies and its proposals — to the grassroots of its support. The state president and ministers of his cabinet will seek guidelines from and submit proposals to, their party office-bearers and supporters from across the country. The occasion — a federal congress of the National Party — is not a routine meeting. The party's last federal congress was held 4 years ago — and was an important stage in a process of consultation and debate that culminated in the introduction of a new political dispensation and the tricameral parliament.

In the 4 years since then, South Africa has seen momentous changes in her political and constitutiona fabric. Time prevents a full list being provided, but consider for a moment changes that have included the abolition of the Mixed Marriages Act and the corresponding section of the Immorality Act. The opening of central business districts to all. The abolition of influx control and the pass laws. And the sharing of legislative powers by people of color. These, and many more positive changes, have marked the road traveled by South Africans in the past 4 years. This week's federal congress of the National Party can be the launching pad for further changes and further reform. At the same time, however, there is a need at this point in our history to stand still for a moment — albeit a brief moment — to consider the reform action already taken and to contemplate how best the enormous strides that have been made in the past 4 years can be consolidated and nurtured so that further reform action can proceed from a solid base.

This need for examination and contemplation has been made all the more urgent by the present international climate and, in particular, the current moves for sanctions against this country. South Africans need to know at this juncture of their history exactly where they stand in facing the renewed international onslaught on them and how their country is equipped not only to meet this new challenge but also to overcome it. They can, assuredly, look forward to the answers from the highest level when the state president speaks in Durban this evening.

This week's congress in Durban will also provide a forum for cabinet ministers to give account of the economy and of the maintenance of law and order. There will, as well, probably be further information on constitutional developments concerning the proposed national statutory council and the Group Areas Act (which is at present the subject of a study by the President's Council). Thus, Durban will provide a scoreboard of major national and international issues.

Whilst the keynote of the congress is likely to be consolidation, the guidelines that are confirmed — or initiated — will be of importance on the road ahead. Consensus reached in Durban amongst the grassroots supporters of the National Prty could well be submitted to the electorate at large at a later stage. In the meantime, the congress provides an opportunity for the governing party to strengthen and entrench the reforms of the past so that this might provide a solid foundation on which to build the next round of reform action. As such, the congress in Durban will provide the government with a fresh mandate to continue (irrespective of, and in spite of, international pressures and sanctions) on the road of political change and constitutional reform.

Botha To Speak

MB120632 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The National Party [NP] congress opens in Durban tonight with the state president under scrutiny about what he might or might not say. Carmel Rickard has more.

The congress gets under way this evening with the opening speech by state president P.W. Botha. It is only the fourth federal congress to be held by the NP since the party came to power. While there has been some effort to downplay the possible announcements in tonight's opening speech, it is still keenly anticipated and already party members as well as foreign and local journalists have begun arriving here. It is expected that the speech will deal in some way with two key issues, sanctions and the country's international position on the one hand and the government's reform program on the other. Speculation is also rife that he will make some announcemnt about plans for bringing Africans into the political decision-making process. The congress will last all day tomorrow followed on Thursday by the Natal NP congress.

Botha May Declare Martial Law

MB120756 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The South African Cabinet has met in Pretoria to discuss the agenda for the National Party federal congress, which opens in Durban today. What the cabinet memebrs discussed isn't known, but they are reported to have talked about the application of international sanctions against South Africa, finance matters, and the government's program of political reform.

Political observers says President P.W. Botha could use his keynote addresses to respond to yesterday's Supreme Court ruling that he exceeded the powers of his office when he declared a state of emergency exactly 2 months ago today. The 3-judge panel declared invalid two key emergency regulations relating to arrest and detention of individuals. Legal experts say the decision could pave the way for the eventual release of an estimated 10,000 detainees.

Political observers say the president may go so far as to circumvent the courts and by declaring martial law.

PFP Leader Calls for Leadership on Sanctions

MB120853 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0840 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 12, SAPA — The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, today called on the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, not to be side-tracked and not to play party politics with the sanctions issue.

"Don't be side-tracked. Meet the apartheid problem head-on and meet it now. Give a bold lead that South Africa needs so desperately," Mr Eglin said in a statement in Cape Town today.

The state president is due to address the federal congress of the National Party in Durban tonight when he is expected to refer to the sanctions issue.

"I call on Mr P.W. Botha not to play party politics with the sanctions issue. In the serious situation in which the country finds itself, Mr Botha has a duty to put the interests of South Africa and its people first.

"If he succumbs to the temptation of exploiting the emotions generated by sanctions to get votes for the National Party, he will be doing South Africa a grave disservice."

Sanctions, Mr Eglin said, were a national issue not a party one. Sooner or later sanctions would affect all, and not just one section of the population.

"It will need cool heads and a mammoth effort that reaches out beyond any one section or any one political party if our people are going to be saved from the negative consequences of sanctions.

"Nor must Mr Botha allow the sanctions issue to distract the attention of his government from the fundamental issue that faces our country today ... and that is the issue of the dismantling of apartheid and the negotiating of a new democratic and truly representative constitution.

"Sanctions will undoubtedly arouse fierce emotions. They will make a solution to our problems more difficult but they will certainly not make the finding of a solution any less urgent."

There was a task to be done in South Africa that could only be done by South Africans, Mr Eglin said.

SADF Refuses Comment on Angolan Attack Claims
MB111826 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] The SADF has said it is not prepared to comment on claims by Angola that a South African force attacked Cuito Cuanavale in Angola. A defense force spokesman says UNITA has already claimed responsibility for the attack.

Reaction to Durban Supreme Court Ruling
MB111245 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1242 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 11, SAPA — If today's Durban Supreme Court judgment, declaring invalid two key clauses fo the emergency regulations, is accepted by the authorities throughout the country, it will have the result that all emergency detainees must be released, according to legal experts.

In the event of the authorities not beginning to release detainees immediately, they expected a flood of urgent applications to courts throughout the country for their release.

It is believed more than 5000 people are in detention.

Johannesburg attorney Mr Peter Reynolds said: "It is reassuring that he courts are continuing to uphold the rule of law in South Africa.

"This will have a beneficial effect on our country's somewhat tarnished image overseas at a time when we sorely need to be seen to be supporting the public's right to be heard and protected by the courts.

"This is a most important judgment, and it is hoped the authorities will respect it, not only in Natal, but throughout the whole country, by releasing all detainees without delay."

The national chairman of Lawyers for Human Rights, Mr Jules Browde, said his organisation welcomed any decision that brought detention without trial to an end.

He cautioned against overreaction: "This decision is not binding on courts in the other provinces, and only applies in Natal. However, it would be very persuasive to other courts if similar actions were brought."

He said the government may decide to change the orders under which detainees were being held.

A spokesman for the Detainees Parents Support Committee [DPSC) said the ruling was "exciting" and once again demonstrated the judiciary's independence of thought.

"However, last time they did so, their actions were neutralised by government administrative action. We can only hope that this does not happen again," he said.

A spokesman for the largest black union, the National Union of Mineworkers, said: "It has been quite clear that for a long time the state has been acting beyond its powers. It remains to be seen whether the state president will amend the laws concerned, as he has done before."

A spokesman for the office of Deputy Minister of Information Mr Louis Nel said today the ministry would not be commenting as the government had appealed and the matter was therefore still sub judice.

The Bureau for Information said the same.

Brigadier Jaap Venter of the police public relations directorate in Pretoria said the police did not have enough facts at their disposal to comment at this stage.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Civic Association, complimented the Natal Supreme Court for independent thinking in dealing with applications challenging the state of emergency.

"This illustrates how power drunk the government is in thinking that it can detain as it pleases without even observing the laws that it makes," he said.

But the ruling would make no difference because legislators could make new laws to counter the ruling, which would be enforced retrospectively.

The president of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Manas Buthelezi said: "We are awaiting with interest the outcome of the appeal because the lives and liberties of people hinge on it."

A spokesman for the Transvaal Indian Congress, Dr Yusuf Jassat, said he was pleased with the ruling.

"What is upsetting is that the state comes up with amendments that still curtail civil liberties, and then one is back to square one," he said.

The extreme suppression of freedom of speech and the detentions were unwarranted, he added.

The bishop suffragan of Johannesburg East, Bishop Simeon Nkoane, said he was upset by the state attorney's filing an appeal against the ruling.

Bishop Nkoane said he was concerend about the liberties of all South Africans. It was important for the state to show it was also concerned that people should be free.

"When the state attorneys want to make sure that people released by the judiciary are detained I feel upset," said Bishop Nkoane.

Tsenoli Released After Ruling
MB111521 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1519 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 11, SAPA — The UDF [United Democratic Front] Natal publicity secretary, Mr Lechesa Tsenoli, has been

released from detention following today's Natal Supreme Court full bench ruling that two key clauses of the emergency regulations, relating to arrests and detentions, were invalid.

Tsenoli on State of Emergency

MB120830 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0823 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 12, SAPA — The state of emergency had effectively silenced extra-parliamentary anti-apartheid groups, giving the false impression the majority of South Africans accepted the government's recent reforms, says United Democratic Front publicity secretary, Mr Lechesa Tsenoli.

He was speaking publicly for the first time in two months shortly after being released from the Westville prison in terms of a Durban Supreme Court order yesterday.

He said the government used the state of emergency to disorganise the UDF and other groups in the absence of any other way of silencing them.

"It became difficult for us to make comments, and more importantly, difficult for us to keep in contact with our members.

"The state of emergency was an effective way for the government to impose its sham reform moves, which are very far from dealing with critical issues," Mr Tsenoli said.

His detention had not made him change his mind about opposing the government, but his specific role could be determined only after he had consulted his colleagues to find out what was happening currently.

Mr Tsenoli said although the obduracy of the government had become clear, it was also clear that it was feeling the pressure against it and was "running around in desperation."

He said allegations that he was involved in terrorism were obviously untrue because if they were true, he would have been charged in court.

"I am glad I have been released, but the only time I will get encouragement is when all other detainees are released and the state of emergency is lifted."

Shortly after speaking to the press, Mr Tsenoli returned to his wife and two children at his Lamontville home, where he was arrested at 1.30am on June 12.

Police Ban UDF Rally Planned for 13 August

MB111644 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1600 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] A public rally organized by the UDF for Wednesday in Cape Town has been banned. UDF officials say the divisional commissioner for the western Cape, Brigadier Chris Swart, has banned the meeting and any other UDF meeting within the district on 13 August.

Winnie Mandela and Allan Boesak were to have addressed the rally on the theme the right to speak.

PFP Claims Over 100 Disappear in Worcester

MB111636 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 11 Aug 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There have been dramatic claims that more than 100 people have disappeared in what is described as horrific circumstances from a black township near Worcester, 75 miles from Cape Town.

The claim was made by Neil Ross, head of the opposition Progressive Federal Party's missing persons bureau. The South African authorities have hotly denied the disappearances.

On the line to Cape Town, (Julian Bojer) asked Neil Ross if he still stuck to his allegations.

[Begin recording] [Ross] The allegations we made in terms of a number of missing people — most certainly we do.

[(Bojer)] You said 100 people had disappeared and you said they disappeared in horrific circumstances. Can you be a bit more explicit?

[Ross] No, we can't. In terms of the state of emergency regulations, we are not allowed to in fact criticize or give details relating to (?regulations) unless we have the clearance of the police.

[(Bojer)] These 100 you mentioned have been picked up by the security forces?

[Ross] One would presume so, but because no official lists of missing people are made available by the authorities, we cannot be certain.

[(Bojer)] Under the present state of emergency, the security forces are supposed to notify next of kin within 24 hours of a detention. They don't seem to have done so...

[Ross, interrupting] That's what they are supposed to do, but it has not been happening in many, many instannces. We have brought these ... [changes thought] some of these instances to the notice of the relevant minister, we have had assurances that the matter will be corrected, but there are many instances where we know it has not been corrected.

[(Bojer)] You seem confident about this story. Do you have good evidence?

[Ross] We have had people go up to Worcester to in fact look at the allegations as to what has happened there. They have not been able to get access to the townships because of the police and army presence. We are continuing to probe and investigate this matter and most certainly, certain of the information which we have available will be in fact forwarded to our members of Parliament

and if they choose to use it when Parliament reconvenes, when they have the privilege of Parliament to protect them, this may well happen.

[(Bojer)] So if you haven't been able to get your own people into the townships, where does the information come from?

[Ross] We would get the information from people who have come in to so-called white areas during the day and have given us this information.

[(Bojer)] Now, the Bureau of Information has very strongly denied these allegations. Why do you think they did that?

[Ross] Why they have chose to deny that I don't know, but the Bureau of Information has given us misinformation on previous occasions, so it wouldn't really surprise me if they were once again misinformed. [end recording]

PFP Says As Many As 1,200 Detained

MB111648 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1647 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 11, SAPA — The Progressive Federal Party bureau for missing persons now has concrete information confirming that organisations monitoring "missing persons" have considerably underestimated the numbers of those missing.

The head of the PFP bureau, Mr Neil Ross, said today that 5900 people were known to have been detained since June 12 when the state of emergency started, but the real figure could be as high as 12000.

Mr Ross said the judge president of the Orange Free State had contacted NICRO (The National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders) confirming that 480 people were currently being held in emergency detention in the Free State alone.

This figure is over 100 per cent higher than the number of detainees in the Free State known to the PFP, who only have 225 names on their list.

"We have always known that we have underestimated the number of names of detainees — now we have confirmation," Mr Ross said.

He said it was clear that in the south-eastern Cape areas the pattern of detentions was enormous — "our bureaus lists do not even touch sides."

Large numbers of people had been detained in the Queenstown, Burgersdorp and Aliwal North areas.

"But, when people tell us they are bringing in names, they are literally detained the next day," he said.

It was "almost impossible" to monitor the scope of detentions in the border area, where conditions were particularly difficult.

He said another 36 new names of people had reached him today of people taken at schools, railway stations and work.

The PFP only have 264 names of people missing in the border area. Mr Ross said the actual figure was more likely to be 800 to 900.

He said that with an additional 300 names of detainees added, in the last few days, some 4100 names were now recorded on the PFP's computer. The additional names were of people missing in Kangawane, Worcester and Queenstown.

The PFP list excludes the 1000 people detained in Tembisa and the 740 detained at Nels Dairy in Johannesburg.

Mr Ross said "an incredible" number of people had gone missing over the last week in the Worcester area where a rent and beerhall boycott is underway.

"The detentions have been mindless — as people got out of taxis they were literally rounded up," he said.

He said there were ongoing reports of detentions in KwaNdebele where the bureau was very short of names, but was aware that the situation was particularly bad. Mr Ross said that in many instances in the border area it was very difficult for people to visit relatives in detention because "detainees were shipped to other areas."

Government Plans To Repatriate Illegal Workers

MB111419 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] In light of the fact that over 700,000 South Africans are unemployed, the government plans to do everything possible to repatriate illegal workers from neighboring countries.

The director general of manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe, said in Pretoria that the cooperation of employers in South Africa will be necessary in order for illegal workers to be identified and traced.

He said that millions of rands has already been allocated to combat unemployment and the presence and influx of illegal workers is proving counterproductive. Dr Van der Merwe said the presence of illegal workers from the neighboring countries remains subject to their behavior and the policies of their governments. He said his statement did not apply to the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei] countries.

Families in Arrears on Rent To Be Evicted

MB111147 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1131 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 11, SAPA — Residents owe the Lekoa town council between R30 million and R40 million in rent and for services, electricity and water.

Town council secretary Mr Ben Scott made this claim today and added that those residents in arrears for two years would be evicted if they do not pay.

The first 10 families were evicted at the weekend in Bophelong.

Mr Scott said residents of Bophelong, Evaton, Sharpeville, Sebokeng and Zamdela will have the chance to pay on the spot during evictions.

The council was investigating whether tenants were working and could pay.

Evictions would take place at weekends when parents were at home, Mr Scott said. Lekoa residents launched a rent boycott two years ago.

WEEKLY MAIL Carries 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB020845 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL in English 1-7 Aug 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] **Emergency Detentions**

The government has refused to release the number of names of those detained under Emergency regulations. According to the Detainee's Parents Support Committee, the names of some 3,400 detainees are known to them. They estimate, however, that over 8,000 people have been detained so far under the emergency.

Detentions by Organisation

[All numbers as published]

[Pwv - Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereenniging; Tvl - Transvaal; EC - East Cape; NC - North Cape; WC - West Cape; Ofs - Orange Free State; Ntl - Natal; Unk - Unknown]

	Pwv	Tvl	EC	NC	WC	Ntl	Ofs	Unk	Total
students/ scholars/ teachers	136	33	34	24	23	87	39	4	378
unionists/ workers	71	41	18	12	13	36	34	17	242
public/ political	200	83	228	29	33	76	34	5	688
clergy/ laymen	22	19	17	6	11	13	1	2	91
media	2	0	8	0	5	0	0	0	15
other/ unknown	310	134	778	68	551	89	134	50	1639
total	741	310	1090	139	636	301	242	78	2021

Figures supplied by the Detainee's Parents Support Committee

Emergency Deaths

According to figures released by the government's Bureau for Information, by 6am on Tuesday morning, July 29, there had been 161 deaths since the start of the emergency. This figures excludes deaths in the "independent homelands."

An average of 30,2 people have died in unrest every week since the Emergency began on June 12. The daily average of deaths is about four.

Pass Law Arrests

A total of 17.2-million black people were prosecuted for pass law offences between 1916 and 1981, according to the chief director of the legal administration for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Dr J.C. Bekker.

Wage Gap

The following figures were released by the Central Statistical Services showing the disparity in average earnings between whites and blacks in March this year.

Wholesale trade: whites — R1,831 per month; blacks — R344; coloureds — R598: Indians — R882.

Retail trade: whites — R934; blacks — R343; coloureds — R409; Indians — R551.

Motor trade: Whites — R1,427; blacks — R343; coloureds — R378; Indians — R528.

Control boards: whites — R2,045; blacks — R417; coloureds — R378; Indians — R528.

Hotel trade: whites — R891; blacks — R250; coloureds — R317; Indians — R537.

Banned Organisations

There are nearly three dozen banned organisations in South Africa, all of them having been banned by the National Party government. The first organisation to be banned was the SA Communist Party [SACP] in 1950, followed by the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress in 1960. Since then the following organisations have been banned: the Congress of Democrats, Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), Poqo, the Yu Chi Chan Club, the African Resistance Movement, the National Committee for Liberation, the South African Defence and Aid Fund, the Christian Institute, the Black People's Convention, SA Students Organisation, SA Students Movement, Union of Black Journalists, Black Community Programme, Soweto Students Representative Council, Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People, Black Women's Federation, National Youth Organisation, Border Youth Organisation, Eastern Province Youth Organisation, Natal Youth Organisation, Transvaal Youth Organisation, Western Cape Youth Organisation, Medupe Writers Association, Zimele Trust Fund, Siyazincede Trust Fund and the Congress of SA Students.

Organisations which have gone into exile include the SA Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU) and the Committee of SA War Resisters (COSAWR).

The "independent homelands" have also banned a number of organisations not banned in the rest of South Africa.

Prisoner of Conscience

Raymond Suttner, 40, senior lecturer in law at the University of the Witwatersrand and the United Democratic Front's Transvaal education officer, has been in detention under emergency regulations for the past seven weeks. He was detained at Jan Smuts Airport on his way to a conference in Zimbabwe.

His detention was contested this week before a full bench of the Transvaal Supreme Court. He asked for his release, or for a copy of the order in terms of which he was detained and the "reasons for and the information upon which the order was issued." He also applies for an order that he should not be detained in isolation, and that he be provided with "proper sleeping facilities whilst in detention, including a bed, mattress and an adequate supply of blankets."

He said in papers that except for three interrogations, a visit by a judge and two visits by family memebrs, he had been in solitary confinement. The application was rejected. Reasons have not been given. Suttner has been politically active for over 15 years. In the early 1970s he was recruited to the ANC and SA Communist Party.

In 1976, he was convicted for ANC and SACP activity. The court found that among other things he had been involved with the production and distribution of the SACP publication, Abasebenzi. He spent seven years as a political prisoner in Pretoria Central Prison. On his release in 1983, Suttner, an advocate, took up a position in the Wits law school.

Last year he was elected to the UDF Transvaal Executive. With another former political prisoner, Jeremy Cronin, he co-authored the book "Thirty Years of the Freedom Charter", which was recently banned.

Official Says Emergency Goal Attained

MB120730 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The director of research of the Bureau for Information, Dr Kobus Neethling, says the first goal envisaged in the implementation of the state of emergency, namely the attainment of stability and peace, has been achieved to a substantial degree. He says the second goal, namely a return to normality, is gradually being materialized in certain areas.

Addressing a news conference in Pretoria, Dr Neethling said that research had shown that the momentum of unrest would not have been halted without the intervention of the state. Dr Neethling said that the state of emergency has led to a big decrease in the death and injury figure resulting from unrest-related incidents. He said that 65 people had been killed in unrest in the past 4 weeks, one third fewer than the average figure for the first 5 months of this year.

He said that there had also been a 70 percent decrease in the number of attacks on the security forces in the past 4 weeks. Dr Neethling said that the unrest has reached a dangerous stage in the first 5 months of this year and that 504 people had died during this period in incidents of unrest.

He said that it would be naive to believe that the violent trend would not continue. Normality would only return to the areas of unrest once stability had been attained and was being maintained.

Bureau for Information Reviews Unrest Damage

MB111807 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1805 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, August 11, SAPA — A total of 3254 police vehicles were seriously damaged or destroyed in unrest incidents from September 1984 to July this year, a Bureau for Information spokesman said in Pretoria today.

Briefing the media on the unrest situation, Mr David Venter said 937 SAP members' homes were seriusly damaged or destroyed during this period.

During the same period, unrest resulted in the loss of 8773 delivery vehicles, 6850 buses, 1272 schools, 985 business premises and 3920 private homes.

However, the state of emergency — imposed on June 12 — had brought stability to many areas, bureau spokesman Dr Kobus Neethling said.

The emergency had saved many lives and prevented the destruction of property as unrest was reaching a "very, very dangerous level" at the time, he said.

"It would be totally naive to believe that this escalatory trend would not have continued," he said.

Graphs released at the briefing show that there had been a gradual downward trend in the number of unrest incidents since the imposition of the state of emergency, but the bureau would not release figures due to "certain restraints."

Some 65 people died in unrest the past four weeks — a third lower than the average daily figure for the first five months of the year. Another 76 people had been injured the past four weeks — a quarter of the average daily number earlier this year.

While there were more than 2500 attacks on the security forces from January to May — nearly 17 per day — attacks had declined by 70 percent during the past four weeks.

Some 228 people had been necklaced this year before the emergency was called while 40 had been necklaced since June 12, Mr Venter said.

The number of people injured during the state of emergency's eighth week — August 1 to 7 — jumped to 61 compared to 16 during the seventh week.

Deaths decreased from 19 to 12 however. The number of unrest deaths during the first eight weeks of the state of emergency totalled 199, according to the bureau. Bureau spokeswoman Mrs Ronelle Henning pointed out however that incidents were not considered unrest-related until they had been "proven" to be as such.

Attacks on security forces decreased from 46 to 25 from the seventh to eighth weeks, while damage decreased as well. Although the bureau did not quantify damage in its report, it is calculated to have approached the figure of R1.5 million during the eighth week.

The Soweto police division reported the highest number of unrest incidents for the week ending last Thursday, followed by the Witwatersrand and the Eastern Province.

Other statistics show that since June 12, Stone throwing comprised 29.5 percent of unrest incidents, petrol bomb attacks 23.3 percent, arson 13.3 percent, "gatherings" 6.8 percent, robbery 5.6 percent, while "other" incidents accounted for 21.4 percent.

Some 70.9 percent of those killed were killed by black agitators, the bureau said, while 26.6 percent were killed by security forces action.

Black agitators caused 60.9 percent of injuries while security forces caused 22.9 percent.

Attacks on the security forces were mainly carried out through stone throwing (62.6 percent) and petrol bomb attacks (26.0 percent). Shooting incidents accounted for 9.8 percent and arson 1.5 percent.

Since the inception of the state of emergency, 20.6 percent of unrest incidents occurred in the Eastern Province, 20.1 percent on the Witwatersrand and 17.5 percent in Soweto.

Some 7.7 percent of the incidents occurred in KwaNdebele, 9.6 percent in the Transvaal, and 9.1 percent in the Western Province and the Boland.

During July, 99 people were killed and 128 injured, compared to 161 and 306 respectively in June.

Bureau for Information Releases Unrest Reports

7 August

MB071304 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1302 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 7, SAPA — Here follows the Bureau for Information's situation report for the period from 6am yesterday to 6am today.

In its investigation into Saturday morning's explosion in Walvis Bay the police found that Russian manufactured explosiveswere used. Five people died as a result of the terrorist attack while 8 are still being treated for injuries.

The investigation revealed that the attack was in line with the methods used by such terrorist organisations as SWAPO and the ANC.

The security forces assured the public of their continued proteciton and support.

The rest of South Africa again experienced a virtually unrest-free day. Only two deaths were reported.

In Tantyi, Grahamstown an unknown black man died in hospital after a group of people had made an attempt on his life.

The only incident in KwaNdebele was the discovery by the security forces of the body of Mr Joseph Mtsweni, 28, at about midnight. Mr Mstweni was murdered on an open field between Kameelrivier and Wolwekraal.

There will not be a news conference today.

12 August

MB121043 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1040 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 12, SAPA — The Bureau for Information's situation report for the 24 hours to 6am today:

"Mrs Maria Hlatshwayo died in hospital yesterday as a result of burns she sustained on July 16, during an incident in Washee Street, Daveyton."

"The burnt body of Mr Fuzile Lupuwana (27) of Grattan Street, New Brighton was found in Soweto, Port Elizabeth, yesterday morning.

"It has been confrimed that his murder was not unrest-related. Police investigations are continuing."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

CITIZEN on Australia's Hawke

Noting that Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke has assumed a leading role in the sanctions campaign, Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 8 August in an editorial on page 6 wonders why this is so and says that South Africa does not tell Australia how to behave. "We don't feel inclined to punish it — for having decimated its Aborigines, or for treating them like second-class citizens in Australia's own version of apartheid." If Hawke wants to lead a moral crusade, there are "countries much closer, like Kampuchea, Vietnam and India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, where he could use his great humanistic talents to reform them and free them of oppression, conflict, religious and communal violence, and other terrible social and political ills. But no. Mr Hawke does not want to save Asia for democracy; he wants to save South Africa, so far away, for Marxist, one-party rule." The moral issue aside, Hawke may very well have ulterior motives in calling for sanctions since Australia will benefit "in just about

every respect from the punitive measures Mr Hawke advocated." "With all our affection for your country and its people, we can only conclude that you're pretty hypocritical like the rest of the sanctioneers. In fact, we think you stink."

CITY PRESS on Sanctions

"As this paper predicted last Sunday, the international community has finally taken the plunge. Sanctions are here — and will become a way of life for SA," Johannesburg *City Press* in English on 10 August [date as published] says in an editorial on page 2. Sanctions have arrived because "thick-skinned and unsophisticated politicians" refused to acknowledge apartheid "is an affront to mankind," because British Prime Minister Thatcher ultimately "had to bend in the face of massive pressure from the Commonwealth nations, the European Community and resounding British public opinion," and because U.S. President Reagan "has been unable to resist the outrage of American voters and their representatives." "We are not faced with the gruesome prospect of increased unemployment — in itself a recipe for increased violence. Today hundreds of kids die from starvation. Soon it will be thousands. The government says this is the price we must pay. For what? In defense of apartheid? Is there no end to this cycle of insanity?"

STAR on Mobil Campaign

Commenting on a Mobil Oil advertising campaign, which calls for an apartheid-free South Africa and criticizes the government's proposals for second- and third-tier authorities, Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 8 August says in an editorial on page 10: "There are people who will feel that foreign companies should keep their noses out of South Africa's affairs. *The Star* does not share that view. This country needs capital and know-how from abroad. So companies like Mobil, with roots here, have a right to be heard — even if the message grates on the ear." Although "foreigners cannot tell us what to do," that does not mean "we must close our ears to sensible advice from people who share our country."

STAR on Growing Isolation

A second editorial on the same page discusses the growing hazards of traveling in southern Africa for white South Africans, including detentions and searches. "Travel beyond their borders affords South Africans valuable insights into how people can live in nonracial societies. Yet most of black Africa is already shut off to them and now even southern Africa is becoming harder to get to, (as will much of Europe if further sanctions go through.) It seems a great pity that our isolation should be increased precisely when attitudes are starting to benefit from exposure to less race-obsessed ways."

'Abuse of Power' by Police

"The impending departure from South Africa of Mrs Annica van Gylswyk, Swedish-born member of the Black Sash, raises questions of the utmost gravity about the administration of justice in this country," Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 8 August says in a page 8 editorial. Although the Department of Home Affairs has denied that she is not being deported, according to Van Gylswyk the police told her that if she remained in the country, she would be held in detention for 180 days and then face trial on unspecified charges. "Now, either the police believe Van Gylswyk guilty of an offence or they did not. If they believed her guilty, their duty was to prepare charges and submit them to the attorney-general to decide whether to prosecute." To use "the threat of a trial to blackmail here into leaving the country is an outrageous abuse of power and a defeat for the system of justice. The case cries out for investigation by the Commissioner of Police and by the Minister of Law and Order."

Effect of Sanctions

In a second page 8 editorial, *Business Day* says that it is by no means certain that countries such as Australia will benefit from sanctions against South Africa. "Take coal as an example. Already SA prices are highly competitive. As sanctions bite, high-cost local producers will shut down, and the survivors wil be the leanest, meanest, hardest of the lot. When SA is taken out of the market by sanctions, prices will surely go up. The Australian labour movement, already showing a tendency to become effete, will demand a bigger bite of the pie. Costs will follow prices. Meanwhile, hardship will slim down the industry in SA. The price differential will widen. Sooner or later ..."

West's Resistance to Sanctions Broken

In a column on the same page, John Battersby writes from London that "Margaret Thatcher has paved the way for a world-wide ban on an important SA export — coal." If the embargo is implemented, it "will have a negative impact on the SA economy and must represent the crossing of the dividing line between gestures and punitive sanctions." Furthermore, "by choosing to take this action in the context of the European Community (EC) — rather than the Commonwealth — Thatcher has followed her economic instincts and made clear that when the chips are down it is Europe — which represents nearly half Britain's trade — which really counts." However, "by allowing the rest of the Commonwealth to over-ride her position on sanctions, Thatcher has jeopardised Britain's leadership position in co-ordinating international diplomatic efforts on SA. The Commonwealth's failure to reach a unified position on sanctions has put the ball back in Washington's court and tightened the screw on President Reagan's increasingly beleagured constructive engagement policy." Although the seven Commonwealth countries at the London minisummit have appeared to agree to disagree, "South Africans would be mistaken to draw too much comfort from the disunity in the Commonwealth and Britain's internal divisions over SA. Nor — for that matter — from the hypocrisy and opportunism of some leaders to the north. The most significant outcome of the summit is that the West's membrane of resistance to sanctions has been severely ruptured. Talk and rhetoric have been converted into action. And the action is being formulated by SA's major trading partners — from Washington to Tokyo."

SOWETAN on Countersanctions

"We are not in the least surprised that the Government is launching, with what appears to be evil glee, aggressive countersanctions against our neighbouring black states," Johannesburg *Sowetan in English on 8 August says in an editorial on page 4.* It is nothing new for the government to apply pressure against these black states or to seek to destabilize them. "The gloves are now off. South Africa will go into the sanction-busting campaign with anger and delight. In the short term, as most commentators are pointing out, this country will score a few victories. In the end we are in a bad mess." The government is refusing to read the

lessons of history. Instead of "getting the people of the country together," the government is "infusing a spirit of defiance into whites for both political and, they hope, practical reasons. They will not let go of power. Not in a million years. That, we are afraid, was said by one Ian Smith, and within less than a year he was out on his ear."

Fight for Press Freedom

"Courageous decisions are being made by editors each day to publish material which could in the opinion of the Minister of Law and Order contain information '... which is or may be detrimental to the safety of the public,' " says guest columnist Paul Jenkins on the same page. Recent emergency regulations empowering police to seize entire editions of newspapers only add to the "misery of journalists." Nevertheless, "the fight for freedom and truth, freedom of the press, and recognition of the duty to inform the public of the truth is gathering momentum in the courts. Likewise, the many issues surrounding detentions are the liberty of individuals, are receiving daily attention by judges." Also, "newspapers containing meaningful news are being published despite the existence of severe restrictions." "It is perhaps unfair to judge the entire press too harshly. There are many editors and journalists whose trousers fall far short of the standards of sartorial elegance set by many of the leaders of this country."

Call for End to Group Areas

"The government would do a lot of good by announcing at the National Party federal congress next week that the Group Areas Act is to be scrapped in its entirety," says Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 7 August in a page 8 editorial. "Governments are entitled to change their minds. The present Nationalist government is simultaneously committed to removing discrimination, to eliminating apartheid and to deeping separate residential areas non-negotiable." "If ever there was a step needed in the national interest it is the repeal of group areas legislation."

Urban Foundation Achievement

In another editorial on the same page, the achievements of the Urban Foundation in housing and education are praised. However, one of their most important projects, the Crossroads squatter camp, which "was set to become an internationally-renowned success story in community development," was decimated by the May violence in the area. The forced removal of Crossroads residents and their resettlement to Khayelitsha "is a disgraceful story," and the Urban Foundaiton has subsequently withdrawn. Nevertheless, the foundation's success is remarkable. "With the government hesitant and contradictory, it is up to the Urban Foundation to be a forceful agent of change in the difficult year ahead."

Playing With Sanctions

The "dangerous game" which P.W. Botha is playing with sanctions is the subject of Allister Sparks' column on the same page. Admittedly, Botha may find some short-term advantages in calling the world's bluff over sanctions; in addition to pacifying the far right in South Africa, he might "heal deep divisions in Afrikanerdom by calling on everyone to close ranks in the face of a threat to national survival." With Thatcher and Reagan continuing to oppose sanctions, "South Africa will easily be able to overcome the sanctions that are coming — this time." "We can survive them if they get tougher. In the short-term they may even stimulate ... a mini-boom as we go in for import substitution ...." But soon the "attrition of foreign exchange reserves and investment capital begins to take its toll. Manpower is the other problem." "In a country where the resources of skilled manpower are inadequate to begin with, they can't be stretched to cover both as the demands of both increase." "I fear President Botha may have started an economic war of attrition against South Africa." The strength of whites "May steadily erode ... to the point where they are finally forced to negotiate from a position of weakness." "The history of Afrikaner Nationalism should tell" Botha that a National Council such as the one he envisions would not work. "He must know that there can be no peaceful settlement in South Africa until he deals with the black equivalent of Malan and Strijdom. That is not 'national suicide.' It is the only way to national survival."

'Sober Calm' in Crisis

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 7 August says in an editorial on page 6 that the reaction of many South Africans to the sanctions campaign is to hit back, close the borders to neighboring states, withhold minerals from the West, and in general implement countersanctions. "That is a human reaction and those who feel that way are the very ones who are loyal to the country in every way. However, in times of crisis it is dangerous to allow one's emotions to take over. And there is no doubt that we are in a crisis situation. Therefore sober calm and balanced analysis are necessary to get us through the crisis." The paper says retaliation would not change the minds of states favoring sanctions. "It is more in the country's interests to harvest as much as we can while there is time to harvest. That is also the way of getting around sanctions. But protecting South Africa also means that particular interests of this country have to get preference. Therefore it will be necessary for certain things to be done which will hurt our neighboring states and their people, but only in our interests, and not in retaliation."

'Clear Head' Over Sanctions

An editorial on page 14 of the Pretoria newspaper *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 7 August says: "Our watchword with sanctions should be: Keep a clear head. While we wait to see what the intensified campaign against this country involves, it is essential that two kinds of reaction be avoided. One is that countermeasures, which in the end would be counterproductive, should not be on the agenda. The other is that the man in the street should not believe that sanctions will hurt no one, and we say that without trying to be alarmist." The paper says it is wise to take precautions. "One can accept that both the state and the private sector are busy with these. Perhaps thought should be given to a national committee or sanctions committee which would address each problem according to its requirements."

Support Constructive Trends

Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 9 August, in a page 8 editorial, encourages the government to pursue the idea of racially mixed student residence halls in universities. Using the example of the University of the Witwatersrand, the paper notes that "the experience of non-racial living is beign hailed as a great success." Additionally, proposals before the President's Council recommend a relaxation of the Group Areas Act "to allow local option in residential living." "These are all signs of the country

adapting to the facts of its multi-racial make-up in a way that could greatly ease race tensions. Now is the time to reverse direction. Reform should be seen to follow a logical progression. The Government may be under pressure from all sides, but at least it should not be panicked out of supporting constructive trends."

Sanctions Stampede

In his "Political Commentary" on the same page, David Braun wonders why it has taken the world so long to react to South African policy. With international attention focused on the nation, "it almost seems as if President Botha's reforms ... made South Africa's image in the world worse, not better." Confused over the morality of sanctions, he concludes that "South Africa, of course, has no one else but itself to blame for the sanctions stampede." "Quite apart from Government race policies and the ruthless use of police to crush unrest ... there have been crass and stupid blunders." The raids on Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe during the visit of the Eminent Persons Group is cited as proof. Progressive Federal Party leader Harry Schwarz is cited as making a sensible suggestion regarding sanctions-busting; "South Africa should be mounting a massive campaign to bring the people of Southern Africa together by way of informing the populations of the region what South Africa stood for .... Hostile neighbors such as Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe and President Kaunda of Zambia should be approached ... as neighbours of equal status, to get them involved in the region's overall development and planning." "If talks don't come there will be bloodshed in the region. And it won't be only in South Africa."

Dilemma Confronting Newspapers

Rex Gibson, in his "Undercurrent Affairs" column on the same page, describes how he "watched hundreds pour into the Johannesburg City Hall this week to attend a meeting dedicated to the proposition that the public has a right to know what's going on. As far as I could see these were ordinary people, not anarchists bent on destroying the State or subverting security. They simply believed that being kept ill-informed did nothing for national safety or for their own peace of mind." Newspapers bear a primary responsibility in keeping the public informed. Gibson reminds his readers: "We haven't changed; the situation in the country has." "Our dilemma is that we publish and risk upsetting some; or don't publish and risk failing in our fundamental duty — to try to keep readers as well-informed as the law will allow."

Ad Campaign Over Rent Boycott

Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English on 8-14 August reports in a page 3 article that "the government is embarking on a major multi-media campaign to try to break the widespread rent boycott." "... Filming will start next week on a series of more than 40 one-minute television spots designed to encourage peopele to pay their rent." The Bureau for Information notes "there seems to be a plethora of twisted messages in the market place about rents and services. We believe the public should be informed as to the manpower and costs involved in rendering these services and the necessity of their contribution."

Soweto People's Education

"Classes of 'people's education' are still being taught in some schools in Soweto, despite the stringent security measures introduced more than a month ago," reports Sefako Nyaka on the same page. Apparently, "people's education" is conducted "right under the noses of the Security Forces. A group of pupils move from school to school lecturing on 'people's education.' " " 'The Security Forces present seem to turn a blind eye to everything around them.' " "After the singing of a 'freedom song,' and the chanting of a few slogans, the pupils took their seats and the lesson commenced." "... The refusal of students in Soweto to heed the DET's [Department of Education and Training] regulations indicates that far from having thrown the students into disarray, the regulations have seen to the emergence of a new layer of student leadership, especially in Soweto."

COSATU Split in Pietermaritzburg

Carmel Rickard reports on page 4 of *The Weekly Mail* that "the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), already facing a twin threat in Natal, now has to deal with a regional split in an important affiliate following the launch of a Textile and Allied Workers Union in Pietermaritzburg last weekend." "This puts COSATU in a difficult position as it plainly goes against their principle of one industry, one union." "... It cannot afford ideological divisions and splits at this stage," what with the emergence of the rival United Workers Union of South Africa.

National Party Congress Preview

"Next week's special federal congress of the National [NP] — only the third in its more than 70 years of existence — has been downgraded by NP luminaries to a mere 'stock-taking' exercise," reports Patrick Laurence on page 5. "It was originally billed as a watershed congress, where about 1600 delegates would be consulted on major race policy changes designed to give blacks a say in central government. But the final draft bill to establish a National Council on which blacks will serve is not even on the congress agenda." "What was originally expected to be a decisive few weeks in the NP's reform timetable will be used instead for debate about relative political trivia ...." "A senior MP and congress organiser spoke openly of confusion about NP policy in party ranks and the need to present delegates with a clear vision of where the party is going. Whether the leaders themselves know where they are heading as they seemingly stumble from one crisis to the next, and whether they can revive the sense of purpose which once permeated the NP, will, at the least, make next week's congress interesting."

Equal Education Needed

John D'Oliveira writes on page 11 in his "Cross Purposes" column in Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 10 August: "I do not underestimate the scope and the complexity of the problems that confront State President P.W. Botha." But D'Oliveira expresses the wishe that Botha's government would "show greater evidence of bold, imaginative thinking." On the issue of education he says the system has "a multiplicity of education authorities, a string of different syllabi, a set of different standards and, worst of all, a blatantly racist foundation." D'Oliveira suggests that to rectify the education system the government should: create a single education authority for the whole country; eliminate all racial barriers at all educational institutions and establish a uniform set of standards; make a sensible allocation for the different levels of education; allocate funds to the existing educational institutions on this basis while

institutions which need funds above those allocated by the government should get this from student fees; create a massive bursary program that would allow the best students to get the best education irrespective of race or economic circumstances; and change over to the new educational system within a period of 3 to 5 years. D'Oliviera believes his system is based on "three firm principles: equal state resources for every child, non-racialism and nationwide standards." Although the left may complain that the system "will entrench privilege and discourage egalitarianism," D'Oliveira says almost every so-called socialist society has its privileged class which "claims as a right better living conditions, better shops and better education for its children than is offered to the 'masses.' The only difference is that capitalist societies base their strata on economic achievement while socialist societies base theirs on political power." "If wealth corrupts, power corrupts absolutely."

SUNDAY STAR on Sanctions

A page 14 editorial says this week South Africa "crossed a new Rubicon into unplumbed depths of international isolation," and "because the effects of sanctions are so unpredictable, and potentially so destructive, it is a melancholy milestone for everyone in the country. That must apply even to black radicals who welcome the principle of tough international weapons being used." The editorial says the sanctions game now "enters a rougher league," and the effects of sanctions "will be felt indiscriminately." "It is strange that these pressures come about precisely at a time when some real racial reform has been registered," and it may have the effect of setting back these processes of change. "It is galling that South Africa should have been brought to this pass largely through the moralistic pressures of small and backward countries whose own human-rights records hardly bear scrutiny." South Africans have "no option now but to buckle up and survive, as best they can, a long and unpleasant siege." The editorial also says that people should bear in mind that "there is no virtue in compounding isolationism and xenophobia." If South Africa responds to current pressures with "dignity and restraint" it will stand to its credit at such time as wiser counsels start to prevail in the world. The editorial also points out that everyone should remember that there would be no sanctions were it not for the decades of "disastrous policies and ruthless suppression of political dissent." "Irrespective of world pressures, we must strive to right our long-standing injustices. We must complete the unfinished business of reform. That is the only sure way to build our own future."

SUNDAY STAR on Confiscation of Newspaper

"When a government becomes terrified of mildly provocative words and ideas that it once could view with equanimity, then it may have become too terrified to govern," says a second editorial on the same page. The editorial refers to the confiscation of the *Sowetan newspaper on Friday afternoon as "hopelessly inept."* It says this action was "also a clear signal of astonishing official jitters." The editorial says that in South Africa freedom of the press is not a basic human right. "If newspapers are to be muzzled simply for presenting an uncomfortable suggestion then we are about to enter our darkest era of suppression yet."

Proposed National Council 'Hangs by Thread'

"The Government's fading efforts to draw 'moderate' black leaders into central government now hangs by a thread," says David Breier on the same page. "Most blacks are only prepared to consider participation in the proposed National Council if the Government releases Mr Nelson Mandela unconditionally." With a growing defiant attitude in government circles in reaction to world sanctions, Mandela's release "is becoming less likely." Nic Oliviera, a Progressive Federal Party member of the parliamentary standing committee on constitutional development and planning, "predicted that the State of Emergency would last a long time while the Government tried to build up new government structures to include 'non-revolutionary blacks.' " Oliviera said Mandela's release would "enable moderate blacks to participate in the National Council without being accused of taking part while other leaders were in jail." Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi believes that once Mandela and other jailed leaders are released and given the chance to participate then "his [Buthelezi's] hands will be untied and he will be able to take part." Breier says "the Government's previous attempt to get blacks involved in negotiation with them failed dismally when the informal negotiating forum it set up last year failed to get any significant response."

'Transfer of Power' Wanted

Political correspondent David Breier writes on page 4 of *The Sunday Star* that "there is now little doubt among analysts that the bottom line of the world sanctions movement against South Africa is the demand that there must be a transfer of power from the present minority white-dominated Government to one that is dominated by the black majority." He says South Africans are faced with the issue of whether they are "prepared to accept appalling economic sacrifices and political violence in order to try to prevent majority rule." "Commentators have agreed that the whole nightmare revolves around one issue: the transfer of power. This is at the heart of the apartheid debate as ending all discrimination means giving all people the same vote." Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, former Progressive Federal Party leader, believes that P.W. Botha has no doubt that negotiations with true representative leaders of the majority in South Africa will be to " 'insist that he negotiate himself out of a job.' " Prof Andre du Toit, political philosopher from the University of Stellenbosch, believes that whatever constitution South Africa eventually has it will "have to give effect to the black majority." The doyen of Afrikaans businessmen, Hendrik Sloet, says "if the West is not bluffing and imposes comprehensive sanctions, then South Africa cannot survive because this will lead to large-scale unemployment and political violence." "Consensus among most commentators is that South Africa is badly placed to cope with punitive sanctions. At best it will experience a 'walking stick' growth-curve. There may be small industrial growth to cater for import replacement followed by a massive and cataclysmic drop." Breier points out that "the most stark truth facing South Africa is that it does not have a back-up country to provide the convenient back door which South Africa gave Rhodesian UDI. Breier says that the government's concern about its future existence "is quite justified." "The world at large and many South Africans — some say most — would be delighted to see the last of the present Government which cannot be voted out democratically as no blacks can vote for or against it."

No New Reforms at National Party Congress

David Breier writes on the same page that "next week's crucial federal congress of the National Party is threatening to become

a 'back to the laager' rally with no new reforms and plenty of defiant fist-waving." The event is expected to produce no new reforms as "Nat emotions are increasingly against reforming in face of world sanctions." Breier says "the Nats do not want to be seen to be bowing to world demands as this could lose them support to the far rightwing parties." It is expected that debate on " 'local-option' " under the Group Areas Act raised at the congress "will be guillotined" by the minister who will say "the matter is still being considered in the President's Council and it is premature to support any changes to the Group Areas Act before the council presents its reports." Also no new advances on the government's position on releasing Mandela are expected at the congress. "Party spokesmen prefer to say the congress will 'consolidate' previous reforms rather than seeking a mandate for new ones."

RSA: Versus Rhodesa

On the frontpage of the "Review" section of *The Sunday Star* the *Financial Times* correspondent in Zimbabwe writes: "The extent to which South Africa's experience of sanctions will replicate Rhodesia's could turn out to be only minimal, and there are obvious dangers inherent in generalising on the basis of a single case-study." However, he believes that "Rhodesia's 14 years in isolation can provide some useful lessons." He says the Rhodesian experience "underscores the vital significance of the international economic climate." "Rhodesian mineral output expanded almost 90 percent in volume during the first 10 years of sanctions. Such output growth would never have occurred in the international economic environment of the 1980s with its depressed commodity markets and prices. In this respect, Pretoria faces a very different and much tougher economic challenge." "On the political side, two general lessons can be drawn. First — an apparent parallel with South Africa — the black population strongly supported sanctions. Second, white Rhodesians insisted then, as does President Botha today, that sanctions would not bring about political change." Concerning the Frontline States the corespondent says "because South Africa is the regional economic superpower, and because the degree of regional economic dependence on Pretoria is far greater than in the Rhodesian case, it is a safe bet that the Frontline States will be the losers from a period of economic decline and political instability in South Africa." The four differences between the Rhodesian experience and the contemporary South African situation are: unlike Rhodesia, Pretoria already has a domestic security problem even before sanctions are imposed; in Rhodesia sanctions were only seriously enforced by a handful of countries; the international economic environment of the 1980s is much more conducive to an effective sanctions campaign than that of the 1960s and early 1970s; and unlike Rhodesia, Pretoria has no " 'big-brother' " to help it "circumvent trade sanctions and launder international financial transactions." "Pretoria may weather the first impact of sanctions — though it is most unlikely to match Rhodesia's impressive 1969-74 economic performance — but in the longer run the pressures of attrition, exacerbated by escalating internal unrest on the one hand, and a sluggish world economy on the other, will take their inevitable toll."

Education: 'Cannot Arise From Chaos'

"The events happening in South Africa are going to have long-term implications for all of us," says Harry Schwarz on page 15 of "Review" in *The Sunday Star* In his "Talking Cents" column. Schwarz addresses the issue of the black educational system. He says his objective and that of many people is "to have an educational system where all have equal quality of education and all have equal opportunity." He further says that "a major ingredient of the unrest is the situation in the schools. There are regulations many have refused to adhere to." He says the revolutionary movements have "decided to make the classrooms part of the battlefield," and the class struggle is "being introduced into the schools to ensure that the educated do not become co-opted into the existing system." "Alternative political and economic systems are easily sold as being more just, and the attraction of not studying, not having to pass examinations and the challenge and excitement of being part of the movement of liberation can be readily understood." However, in the future South Africa will need trained and skilled people and leaders "not merely in the political field but in every sphere of the economy." He points out that the "present era will produce a major gap in the sphere of skill and economic leadership." A "frustrated group of young men and women" who "have placed their confidence in the political struggle and what it will bring for them" will "not be equipped educationally" to benefit from a new society. "The problem is really one of restoring belief in work ethics, in social norms and in the values of education. Schools cannot function without a degree of discipline whether self-imposed or otherwise. Qualifications and experience, training and education do not come without application and effort and cannot arise from chaos."

Patriotism Examined

On the same page Michael Green writes in his "View From Natal" column that patriotism is often a convenient bandwagon for a politician, especially if he wants to run down his opponents." Green says it is a "favourite game" in South Africa which seems to be falling into disuse but which was revived recently by the state president "by calling on the media to choose whether they would side with 'a developing South Africa where peace, freedom and progress must be brought about, or on the side of those who have eventually brought about the destruction of civilisation as well as the media.' " Green says South Africans "live in a complex and diverse society," where perceptions differ, so "there are many bridges to be built." But, "does it help anyone if Mr Botha, directly or by implication, claims to be the one and only True South African Patriot any more than if Bishop Tutu makes a similar claim?" Green is also "weary of the suggestion" that white English-speakers are less patriotic and less committed than a white Afrikaner or anybody else. "Nobody has a pre-emptive claim on truth and virtue and the right answers may turn out to be a distillation of many political ideas."

SUNDAY TIMES on Sanctions

A page 22 editorial in Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 10 August says: "The anti-sanctions dyke, we all know, is now effectively breached and all the thumbs of even this gifted and dexterous population will not hold back the flood." The editorial says the business community will "in all probability show more skill and imagination in beating sanctions, at least in the short term than the political leaders showed in avoiding them." "There is an urgent need for South Africans to talk themselves down from the current wave of hyperbole — either indignant or endorsive — which is washing the country and threatening to drown rational debate." The government should

"retire gracefully and leave it to businessmen, here and abroad, to quietly patch together an economic future from the shards left by politicians." The editorial also points out that the public should be aware that "in its justifiable anger at the hypocrisy of many of those countries baying for sanctions, there is a tendency for white South Africans to turn inwards." The government must also "resolutely reject the temptation to use belligerence and intractability against foreign 'meddling' as a siren song to win greater political support among the white electorate."

SUNDAY TIMES on Newspaper Confiscation

Referring to the confiscation of the *Sowetan* newspaper, anther editorial on the same page says: "Wounding as the action was to those who, despite our country's tribulations, still prefer to aspire to civilised status, it was not even efficient: the seizure took place long after the paper's effective hours of circulation. Press freedom is not an abstract idea. It is synonymous with the individual's right to know what is happening to him and around him. We tamper with it at our peril."

Pakendorf on EPG's Fraser

On page 22 of *Sunday Times* Harald Pakendorf, former editor *of Die Transvaler writes an open letter to Malcolm Fraser,* chairman of the Eminent Persons Group [EPG]. Pakendorf says he writes the letter because "I think you should know what you have so greatly helped to do to this country." He refers to how he advised Fraser during his 3-day stay in South Africa last year "not to push the South African Government into a corner, not to threaten, but to keep doors open for negotiation," but Fraser "slammed the Government, asked for sanctions and soon thereafter backed the armed struggle." Pakendorf points out that as Fraser's "political star began to wane" he became more and more outspoken in his attacks on South Africa and talked about the need for sanctions. Pakendorf accuses Fraser of not being truthful when he claimed, as joint chairman of the EPG that he was going to look at South Africa "dispassionately," since at a diplomatic party in London just before the official launching of the EPG, Fraser "remarked that sanctions were inevitable." Referring to Fraser's article in *The Guardian* saying that sanctions were going to be "one hard blow" for South Africa, Pakendorf says "you and your 'one hard blow' are suffering from major delusions." Pakendorf points out that sanctions will: cause patriotism to rise; neighboring states will be taught "a harsh lesson;" there will never be complete sanctions; reasonable people will have been driven to extremes; and South Africa's control of the whole region will increase because "as sanctions begin to bite, if they do, you will abandon the region, opening a gap for us to move in and do our bit." South Africans who want to help bring about a post-apartheid society, based on universal franchise, economic well-being, an increase in individual freedoms and security for all, have "been badly served" by Fraser, whose efforts have been "self-serving."

Still Optimism About RSA

Tertius Myburgh, editor of the *Sunday Times*, writes on page 22: "The immediate future looks grim, but South Africa is not on the point of terminal decline." Myburgh says that it is with the long haul that South Africans should be most concerned, and it is there that he stakes his claim among the optimists. "I simply refuse to accept that the South African conundrum totally defies resolution." He believes that an answer must exist since the three parties to the problem, "the SA Government, the black liberation movements and the West — must know in their heart of hearts that their best interests will not be served by a convulsive, apocalyptic outcome to the present impasse." Myburgh says the government does "not want to see the achievements of three centuries squandered by boycott or in civil war." The liberation movements must want the "preservation of a rich industrialised state," since "there is no satisfaction in inheriting an enfeebled economy, no glory in negotiating the final peace terms atop a pile of smouldering rubble." As for the West, he believes it is interested in preserving a strong economy that "is able to keep the platinum and gold flowing." "Close examination of the underlying concerns will reveal the existence of many more interests that are shared or compatible than ones that are opposed." Myburgh says fundamental realities must be addressed among which he states that: "States which are treated like pariahs tend to behave like pariahs;" revolutionary planners must "recognise that they have made a miscalculation;" Western countries should "beware of encouraging illusions, as much about white weakness as about black strength;" the government should "recognise that so long as even a vestige of race discrimination remains, so long will its intentions be mistrusted." Myburgh points out that the "warring parties themselves are too close to the conflict, too fixed in their positions," to undertake the task of reconciliation. South Africa will need interlocutors. The conciliators will be obliged to shuttle between the parties and "confidence can, must be built in this way." "South Africa has the men and women undertake such a task." The prize of "peace and shared prosperity — is utterly desirable. That is why you can count me among the optimists."

ZAMBIA

5 Tourists Freed From House Arrest; 1 Held

AB111130 Paris AFP in French 1049 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Lusaka, 11 Aug (AFP) — Five of the six Swiss and Austrian tourists arrested in Zambia on 24 July were freed this morning, but the sixth one, a Swiss woman, is still in detention, it was learned from the Austrian Embassy in Lusaka.

The six tourists, who had been arrested at Kasama, about 800 km northeast of Lusaka, are reported to have been tortured into confessing that they were spying for South Africa, according to the Swiss Government. Yesterday President Kenneth Kaunda denied these accusations.

They had first been detained at the Kasama prison. Later on, on Friday, they were placed under house arrest in the same town.

According to the Austrian Embassy which also takes care of Swiss interests in Zambia, the four Swiss nationals and the Austrian released this morning immediately set off for Lusaka.The Swiss woman still in detention remained at the disposal of the police at Kamana for a reason that has not been disclosed, according to the same source.

The embassy, which does not want to divulge the identities at this time, specified that it is still working toward the release of the latter.

During South Africa's last raid near Lusaka last May, the Zambian security forces had arrested and detained about 20 foreign nationals for periods ranging from a few days to 2 weeks.

Kaunda Denies Torture

AB111153 Dakar PANA in English 1125 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Lusaka, 11 Aug (ZANA/PANA) — President Kaunda yesterday defended security forces against accusations of torturing foreigners suspected of spying for South Africa.

The president said strict instructions had been given to security forces on the treatment of suspected spies and that torture had been explicitly prohibited.

The president stressed that Zambia abhors torture and would not condone it anywhere it occurs.

Security men have been instructed to question suspects and release them if they are innocent or hold them a little longer if they have justifiable grounds to do so.

The president was reacting to reports in the international media that foreigners who had been detained in the northern province had been tortured by the police in an effort to force them to confess spying for South Africa.

Austrian, Swiss, and British nationals detained on suspicion of spying for South Africa recently claimed they had been tortured by the police while in custody.

According to international press reports, their governments have made strong representations to the Zambian Government over the torture issue. Some Western governments have advised their nationals against visiting Zambia unless in emergency cases.

Dr Kaunda said he had not so far received any reports of security forces torturing suspects but stressed that disciplinary actions would be taken against the offending officers if such acts were reported and proved.

Dr Kaunda warned that spies posing as tourists to carry out activities detrimental to Zambia's security would be ruthlessly punished.

Tourism is the easiest guise spies could use, Dr Kaunda said, adding that Zambians and their security forces should continue to be vigilant against spies in all guises.

The security forces have already arrested four South African military intelligence officers sent to get information on Zambia's routes to the northern province, Dr Kaunda said.

Dr Kaunda, however, conceded that the stepped up security consciousness had inconvenienced some innocent white journalists and tourists.

He regretted that such incidents had taken place but blamed them on the countries that support apartheid.

President Reiterates Call for Sanctions

MB120658 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has reiterated Zambia's call for the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime to dismantle apartheid in South Africa. Dr Kaunda, who spoke before a dinenr he hosted for Anglo American Chairman Gavin Relly at State House last night, said sanctions would also enable the struggling black masses in South Africa to relent their fight against apartheid as they would feel the international community was behind them. He said failure to impose sanctions by the international community would result in the loss of thousands of lives once the violent situation in southern Africa exploded.

In reply, Mr Relly said although the Anglo American Corporation's interests in the region would be badly affected, he was convinced that the sanctions would ensure the restoration of peace in southern Africa.